"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; light northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,436. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The rioting in Brussels growing out of the contentions in the Chamber of Deputies over the Electoral bill was renewed with increased violence yesterday, and several persons were seriously injured. It is now reported that Dreyfus will not arrive at Brest until this evening. Meanwhile precautions are taken to prevent disorder, and the house in which Mme. Dreyfus is staying is being guarded night and day. In an interview in London, Senator Chauncey M. Depew defended the Administration with reference to the Philippine policy. The Venezuelan Boundary Commission at Paris adjourned yesterday until Wednesday. The Federal Enabling act passed the Legislative Assembly yesterday at Melbourne, Victoria. It is rumored at The Hague that the Czar, dissatisfied with the trend of the Peace Conference, will send a confidential emissary there.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Miss Stanton of Yonkers was married yesterday to R. G. Whittemore, who was out on bail, he having beaten her brother. None of the bride's relatives was present.

Edward F. Croker, Acting Chief of the Fire Department, was yesterday promoted to be Chief of the department without having passed a civil service examination.

For the first time in this country a plant has been established and practically operated for the production of liquefied air. The plant is situated on West Thirty-third Street, in this city, and it is claimed that in time the cost of making the air will be reduced to 2 cents a gallon.

Page 3.

A complete lock-out went into effect yesterday afternoon at Pingree & Smith's shoe factory in Detroit, which employs upward of six hundred people.

The Asphalt Company of America, capitalized at $30,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey. Its incorporators say they expect to control all the asphalt in the world.

The fight for supremacy in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District yesterday assumed a new phase when John C. Sheehan declared his enemies were intimidating voters.

The details of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany system by the New York Central will be discussed and possibly definitely acted upon to-day at a meeting of the Directors of the Vanderbilt line.

J. W. Tayer, who had been ousted from the office of Director of the City Poor in Muskegon, Mich., yesterday shot Mayor Balbirnie, who had refused Tayer reinstatement. Tayer then shot himself and drank carbolic acid.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by the Hon. James Boothby Burke-Roche to compel his wife to produce their daughter was dismissed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, both sides having reached an agreement, by which, it is understood, Mr. Burke-Roche will be permitted to see the girl.

Page 4.

Secretary Long yesterday asserted that the cruiser Brooklyn will remain at the navy yard until after the celebration of July 3.

There is a clamor at Washington already for officers' places in the new force of volunteers for the Philippines, but the Adjutant General says no officers are needed.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday, both at Albany and in this city, that he was not and is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1900. He favors McKinley, and says he should be renominated.

At the meeting of the National Social and Political Conference, in Buffalo, yesterday, during a speech opposing this country's policy in the East, Admiral Dewey's name evoked no applause from the conference, and some sensational utterances were heard.

Page 5.

The Norwegian steamer Krim, which arrived here from Cuba yesterday, had a case of yellow fever on board.

Mabel F. Green died last night from injuries received earlier in the day in the German-American Insurance Company's building.

Forty-eight members of the Osceola Club who are friendly to Charles A. Welde have resigned on account of disagreement with the Hopper faction.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Santiago, was the guest of honor at an informal reception given yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce rooms by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund. He spoke of the conditions in Cuba, and the need of orphan asylums and schools there. Many children, he said, were dying of neglect.

Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, builders of the Oregon, Olympia, and other war vessels, is in the city. He talked yesterday of improvements and changes in the building of war vessels, as suggested by the recent war, and told of the progress on the Ohio and Wisconsin, which are now under construction at his works.

Page 7.

Daniel F. Tiemann, New York's oldest ex-Mayor, died yesterday, in his ninety-fifth year.

Page 8.

The winning streak of the New York baseball team was broken yesterday in Chicago, where they were beaten by a score of 17 to 9. The Brooklyns were beaten in Pittsburg.

The Attorney-General of Texas has ruled that corporations which receive charters from other States to do business in Texas have no constitutional or vested right to do business in that State.

Page 14.

The Park Board has decided that automobiles cannot enter Central Park.

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted a resolution rebuking the Council for holding up bond issues.

The funeral of Thomas P. Walsh was held yesterday morning and was attended by a large number of politicians.

The trial of Francis J. Nulty, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, was concluded yesterday, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered.

The Manhattan Railway Company has bought about 120 lots north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and the belief is that the corporation intends to extend its line to Yonkers. Its arrangement with the "Huckleberry Road" tends to confirm the opinion that extension is contemplated.

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CHAPIN IRON MINE LEASED.

$4,000,000 Paid for Use of the Property for Twenty Years.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Stockholders in the company which owns the famous Chapin Iron Mine, at Iron Mountain, Mich., announce that the property has been leased for a period of twenty years, $4,000,000 being paid for the lease.

The name of the lessee was withheld, but William H. O'Brien said the new controlling interests in the property were held by either the National Steel Company of this city or the Frick-Carnegie interests of Pittsburg.

With this and other deals recently made in Chicago is developed the fact that, with the possible exception of Pittsburg, the greatest iron and steel centre in the United States is Chicago. The market is now practically controlled from this centre by the National Steel Company, the Republic Iron Company, the Federal Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, Brown & Co., and other concerns.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!"
Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

CROKER PERMANENT CHIEF

Scannell Advances Him Without Civil Service Examination.

THINKS HE IS THE BEST MAN

Fire Commissioner Declines to Give an Opinion on the Legal Aspects of the Case.

Edward F. Croker, Acting Chief of the Fire Department and nephew of the leader of Tammany Hall, was yesterday promoted by Fire Commissioner Scannell to be Chief of the department. The promotion was made without a civil service examination, although Commissioner Scannell on the day after the application of Chief Hugh Bonner for retirement was filed intimated that he would hold a competitive examination for the place. On that occasion Mr. Scannell said: "I will appoint one of the Deputy Chiefs in this part of the city—Purroy, Gicquel, or Croker. I do not believe any of the others could pass the examination for Chief."

In announcing the promotion of Acting Chief Croker Commissioner Scannell said that he had done so in pursuance of Section 728 of the charter, which reads as follows: "The Fire Commissioner shall have power to select heads of bureaus and assistants and as many officers and firemen as may be necessary, and they shall at all times be under the control of the Fire Commissioner and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him, under such names or titles as he may confer . . . ."

The preceding section of the charter states that the Commissioner shall have power to organize the department into bureaus, one of which shall be charged with the duty of extinguishing and preventing fires, the principal officer of which shall be called the "Chief of Department."

Commissioner Scannell, when asked last night why he had advanced Mr. Croker without a civil service examination, said: "I have appointed Mr. Croker as Chief of the department because I think he is the best man for the place. Mr. Croker has been Acting Chief for nearly two months. During that time he has conducted many tests, including the use of water on high buildings, and I have watched his work carefully. He has proved to my satisfaction that he is possessed of all the qualities which a competent Chief should have. He is young, active, and progressive, and has an excellent record."

"What explanation have you to offer," Mr. Scannell was asked, "for the promotion of Chief Croker without his having passed a civil service examination?"

"I have no more to say," was the reply. "I don't care to give an opinion on the legal aspects of the case."

Chief Croker, when seen, admitted that he had been promoted without a competitive examination, and said that he had no explanation to make in regard to the regularity of his advancement.

On May 1, the day Mr. Croker assumed command of the department as Acting Chief, Commissioner Scannell, in an interview, said that he was of the opinion that he could appoint a permanent Chief under Schedule A of non-competitive offices, but he added that he had no desire to conflict with the Civil Service Commission, in whose hands the matter would be until after the regulations for the examinations had been completed. These regulations have been finished and have been submitted to the State Civil Service Commission, along with the rules governing all other municipal departments. As yet they have not been formally approved, but they have been agreed upon, and they will in all probability be promulgated on or before July 6, when the White civil service law goes into effect.

George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, contended immediately after Mr. Bonner's retiremenet that the permanent Chief could only be selected after a competitive examination, and he intimated that any digression from this contention would only take the matter into the courts for settlement. Neither Mr. McAneny nor any other men prominent in civil service reform could be found last night.

Chief Croker is thirty-six years old and has been in the department for fifteen years. He has been conspicuous for bravery at fires ever since the Winter of 1887, when he rescued a woman from the third-story of a burning house at 54 West Twenty-eighth Street. Six weeks after his appointment in 1884 he was promoted to be assistant foreman; in February, 1886, he was made foreman, and in January, 1893, he was made Chief of the Second Battalion, and on July 2 of last year he became Deputy Chief.

By the promotion of Mr. Croker, Chief of Battalion William Duane becomes Deputy Chief, Acting Chief of Battalion James J. McCarthy becomes Chief of the Fourth Battalion, and Capt. Frank J. Duff of Engine Company No. 5 of Brooklyn becomes Chief of the Twenty-first Battalion.

NO RELATIVE SAW HER WED.

Miss Stanton, Married to R. G. Whittemore, Who Is Out on Bail, He Having Beaten Her Brother.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 29.—Reginald G. Whittemore and Harriette A. Stanton were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church here to-day by the Rev. Morris Gilbert. None of the bride's relatives was present. She was unattended. She was dressed in white organdie, wore a white hat, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. She was given away by her godmother, Miss Marie Lillienthal. Following the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the home of Miss T. Russel Dawson, at 357 North Broadway.

Mr. Whittemore is at present out on bail for having assaulted the bride's brother. According to the story told in the police court last week, Dr. Stanton, the bride's brother, made some slighting remarks about Mr. Whittemore, and Miss Stanton resented them. For this, she charged, her brother struck her and beat her so severely that a doctor had to attend her. Mr. Whittemore heard of this the following morning, and at once set out to find Dr. Stanton. He met him on North Broadway, and Dr. Stanton was badly battered when Mr. Whittemore was through with him. Dr. Stanton made complaint against Mr. Whittemore, and he was arrested.

ALABAMA FURNACES ARE SOLD.

Eastern Men Buy Large Iron Plant and Railroad at Talladega.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—Eugene Zimmerman, Vice President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and others, have bought the Talladega Iron Furnaces, at Talladega, Ala. The consideration was $123,000. The furnace is a fine plant, costing originally $325,000. Mr. Zimmerman already has it under repair, and expects to begin making iron in sixty days. With the furnace property he received 2,000 acres of coal land and 1,000 acres of ore land, some of the best in the State.

The same parties have bought the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, running from Talladega to Pell City, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and penetrating a very rich mineral section. Orders have been given to rebuild the bridge over the Coosa River, to enlarge the shops, and to overhaul the road-bed and rolling stock.

Mr. Zimmerman is President and J. Carlsen of New York has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of both the railroad and furnaces. George Dunglinson of Talladega is Assistant Treasurer, G. A. Mattison of Talladega General Superintendent of the Railroad, M. O. Quiss, formerly of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, Auditor for the railroad, and B. J. Sitton Master Mechanic of the railroad. While the furnace and railroad are owned by the same people, they will be operated separately and have different offices.

To Niagara Falls. The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursions, $8.00 round trip, good going July 1st, returning on or before July 4th.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

NINE LOST IN LAKE ERIE.

The Margaret Olwill's Cargo Shifted in a Storm and She Foundered—Four Survivors.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—In the heavy northeast gale last night, the steamer Margaret Olwill, laden with stone from Kelley's Island to Cleveland, foundered in Lake Erie off Lorain. Nine persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers and brought into port.

The dead are:

Capt. John C. Braun, his wife and nine-year-old son; Mrs. Cora A. Hitchcock, a passenger, of Cleveland; William Doyle, fireman, of Cleveland; George Heffron, seaman, of Cleveland; Frank Hipp, watchman, of Cleveland; two seamen whose names and residences are unknown.

The rescued are John Smith, first mate, of Cleveland; Alexander McRea, chief engineer, of Cleveland; Luke Schinski, second engineer, of Cleveland, and Duncan Coyle, seaman, of Cleveland.

Smith, McRea, and Schinski were rescued by members of the crew of the steamer Sacramento and taken into Lorain by the tug Cascade. Coyle was picked up by the passenger steamer State of Ohio and landed at Toledo to-day. From the reports of the survivors of the Colwill's cargo of stone shifted while the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Shortly before she went down the rudder chains parted, allowing her to fall off into the trough.

As the helpless craft rose on top of a heavy sea, the stone slid to leeward, the steamer listed heavily, and sank to the bottom. The rescued members of the crew were found floating on the surface of Lake Erie clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of extreme heroism, for a heavy sea was still running when they were picked up.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Duncan Coyle, one of the survivors of the Margeret Olwill, was brought here by the steamer State of Ohio.

Capt. Willoughby of the steamer State of Ohio sighted the wreckage of the Olwill about 5:15 in the morning directly in the course from Cleveland to Toledo. The big steamer immediately put into service her life-saving crew, and after sailing around the wreckage for an hour and a half, Coyle was rescued.

A line was thrown to another man, but he was too weak to take hold of it, and went down in the presence of a large crowd on board the steamer.

DREYFUS TO LAND TO-NIGHT?

Well-Accredited Report at Rennes that the Prisoner Is at Last Nearing France.

RENNES, June 29.—A well-accredited report is in circulation this evening that Capt. Dreyfus will arrive some time to-morrow night.

The house occupied by Mme. Dreyfus last night was guarded by gendarmes all night long, and at daybreak these policemen were succeeded by others. In addition, a giant porter keeps the outer gate locked and barred. No one is allowed to enter without the express permission of Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 29.—As an example of the Dreyfus rumors current, the Soir, this evening, declared that a high police official, speaking to a friend, said the French Government received information forty-eight hours ago that Dreyfus committed suicide on board the cruiser Sfax, on which he left Devil's Island for France.

WANTS HIS PRESENTS BACK.

A Chicago Swain, Failing to Win His Lady Love, Brings Suit for the Tokens of His Affection.

CHICAGO, June 29.—E. J. Brewer and Mrs. Eva Curtis, former lovers, at one time engaged to be married, but now bitter enemies, stood in the private court of Justice Dooley this afternoon and told stories of their courtship, the many days spent together, the breaking off of the engagement, and the final separation.

Love letters, a bushel of them, were introduced in evidence, and the contents read in the presence of a courtroom full of inquisitive but fashionably dressed young men and women.

Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Dr. John Henry Curtis, who is connected with the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and lives at 46 Southwood Street. She was being sued for a miscellaneous collection of articles received from her former lover, during their courship, the list including everything from a glass of soda water and a street-car ride to an oil stove. The defendant to the suit maintains that she had always been of the impression that the articles were given to her with the good will of her then husband-to-be. That they were in the nature of presents, and she denies being indebted to him to the extent of one cent.

Both parties are well connected. Mrs. Curtis's maiden name was Eva Selleck, and her home was in Knoxville, Ill. She received an excellent education, and was formerly a member of the Faculty of the Dixon College, and taught in the Normal School of that institution.

Brewer is a handsome man, broad shouldered, dresses in the latest style, and looks like a trained athlete. His home is at Ashton, Ill., where his father is the owner of considerable property. The young man is heir to a large estate in the vicinity of Dixon, Ill., and the present suit, he says, is the result of the strict principles his guardians have taught him. He is at present a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The court took the matter under advisement.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Ex-Representative Kerr Asserts that It Will Be Written by the Friends of Bryan and Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—"There will be a sharp contest," said ex-Representative Kerr of Pennsylvania to-day, "for the control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Democratic National Convention. The regular Democracy, the supporters of the Chicago platform, will select the majority of the delegates, in my opinion, but the gold Democrats of Philadelphia and the money centres will make a hard fight for supremacy in the delegation."

Mr. Kerr's attention was called to the recent statements that Col. Guffey, the Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, had formed an alliance with Mr. Harrity, the Gold Democrat and former National Committeeman.

"I take Col. Guffey's word for it," replied Mr. Kerr, "that he is a supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. I will not believe that he has allied himself with any interest which would be inimical to Bryan and free silver."

Mr. Kerr said he was well aware of the gossip regarding the efforts of the Anti-Silver Democrats to control the next National Convention. It was his opinion that possibly the Chicago platform might be modified in some respects, leaving the salient features untouched, but that whatever was done in this direction would be done by the friends of Bryan and silver, and not by their enemies.

"The majority of the Democratic Party will write that platform," he said, "and the majority is for silver and Bryan."

Death Leads to Marriage in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Peter W. Hansen and Jennie V. Tope, both of Racine, Wis., were married here to-day. The bride was the widow of the Rev. J. Tope, a Baptist minister of Racine, who died suddenly sometime ago, from overexertion in riding a bicycle. Mr. Hansen, who was an ex-policeman, was called to sit on the Coroner's jury, which investigated the death. He soon became interested in the young woman, and she in turn found him attractive. The outcome of this romantic attachment was the procuring of the marriage license in Chicago.

A Portrait of Admiral Dewey.

In ten colors, size 14x21, ready for framing, free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents. —Adv.

PREACHER DIES IN THE PULPIT.

Tragic Scene at the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—The uncertainty of life was demonstrated to a large congregation of members of St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church to-night, when the Rev. Joseph S. Thompson of Macedonia Church, Camden, was stricken in the presence of the audience and the assembled clergymen of the Camden District of the New Jersey African Methodist Episcopal Conference at the service marking the close of the district conference in session here for two days. The presence of death nearly precipitated a stampede of the congregation. A number of women fainted or went into hysterics, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Before the spectators had scarcely begun to appreciate the meaning of the tragic scene enacted before their eyes, the stricken clergyman was dead. A dozen started to pray for the dead man, when some one interrupted and gave out a hymn, and pandemonium reigned.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, who was one of the ablest colored clergymen in the State, was to have delivered an address at St. James's Church, and this fact in itself served to crowd the edifice, where he had once officiated. He had just begun his address and had uttered but a few words, when without warning he gave a gasp and sank to the floor.

Messengers were at once dispatched for medical aid, but the stricken man lived only a few minutes. Mr. Thompson, who was a man of about sixty-five years, had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, and heart disease was pronounced the cause of his sudden death.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson was for a number of years pastor of St. James's Church here. He was very active in promoting the welfare of his people, and during his pastorate enlarged and greatly improved the church edifice and property.

When he was assigned to Macedonia Church, Camden, early in the present year, he left his Atlantic City charge the most prosperous colored congregation in the city and one of the most prosperous in South Jersey.

OPPOSITION TO GOEBEL.

Newspapers, Politicians, Clergy, and Corporations Are Arrayed Against the Kentucky Nominee.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 29.—Every indication points to a big bolt in the Democratic Party long before the November election, as leading Democrats to-day declared themselves against William Goebel, the Democratic nominee.

Many of the leading Democratic newspapers, such as The Louisville Post, Louisville Dispatch, Henderson Journal, Owensborough Inquirer, Lexington Herald, and Owen News, are opposing Goebel. They contain scathing editorials to-day against the nominee, declaring his nomination was stolen from a rump convention, and that Democrats are in nowise bound to vote for him.

Emmett Orr of Owen County says that county, which has always given 2,000 and more Democratic majority, will give a majority this Fall against Goebel. George Alexander, prominent in Louisville as a leading Democrat, says that city will give 20,000 Republican majority at the regular election. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, although his brother, Robert, is on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Attorney General, will not support Goebel. He says Goebel is not the choice of the Democrats, and no self-respecting Democrat can vote for him after he has obtained the nomination by theft.

A leading Baptist minister at the Baptist Association exhorted his fellow-Christians to vote against Goebel, because he opposed local option bills. Insurance companies and railroads will oppose him, as will all corporate wealth.

THE DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

Rumored that the Czar Will Send a Confidential Emissary.

LONDON, June 30.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"The naval and military sub-commissions will to-morrow (Friday) scatter to the four winds the last vestige of doubt and illusion as regards disarmament.

"A rumor has circulation to-day, which I am unable to confirm, that Emperor Nicholas, displeased at the trend things have taken, has dispatched a confidential emissary to Berlin, who will afterward come here to take part in the conference."

Sir Julian Pauncefote's Plans.

LONDON, June 30.—The correspondent of The Standard at The Hague telegraphs that he has had an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States and head of the British Delegation at the Peace Conference, and been assured by him that he intends to retire from the Washington Embassy in April next. The correspondent says: "Sir Julian will stay in England after the Conference until October, unless the Alaskan affair calls him to Washington earlier. He thinks that some agreement outside of the Conference might be possible with a view of stopping the growth of navies, and that no power is likely to increase its military strength unless threatened with war."

BOSTON PASTOR CALLED SOUTH.

Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins Elected President of a Baptist Seminary.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—Dr. E. Y. Mullins of the Newton Centre Baptist Church, Boston, was to-day elected to the Presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, to succeed Dr. Whitsett, resigned. The election of Dr. Mullins was unanimous. Although pastor of a church in New England, Dr. Mullins is a Southerner by birth, and it was not until the past few years that he was called to Massachusetts. He is a native of Mississippi. He was at one time pastor of Lee Street Baptist Church at Baltimore, and has also been Associate Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

HONEST WOMEN IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. McCormick and Her Daughter File Big Tax Schedules.

CHICAGO, June 29.—It would require a long search through the tax records of this country to find a mother and daughter who together had filed schedules for personal property aggregating $2,653,000, yet this is the joint contribution of Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, widow of Cyrus H. McCormick, and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, her widowed daughter.

Mrs. McCormick filed a schedule at the Assessor's office to-day for personal property, exclusive of bank stock and stock held in Illinois corporations, aggregating $1,000,000. Mrs. Blaine of 944 Erie Street, however, still holds the record in Cook County, having filed a personal property schedule on June 17 for $1,563,000. Mrs. McCormick is second on the list of taxpayers on the personal property side. The reason assigned by Mrs. McCormick for the delay in filing her schedule was that she had been in California.

The McCormick "fad," as it is called in the Assessor's office, was the subject of considerable comment, and tax officials declare that if the pace is followed by other property owners there will be no question concerning the success of the new revenue law.

A Destructive Fire in Malden.

MALDEN, Mass., June 29.—The building occupied by the Boston Moulding Company, in Franklin Street, was burned late this afternoon, and the fire spread so rapidly by reason of the inflammable nature of the construction material and contents that several small buildings in the vicinity were also burned. The losses aggregate $25,000.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cortlandt.—Adv.

LIQUID AIR MADE HERE

Plant Now Operated for the First Time in This Country.

THE COST GREATLY REDUCED

Believed that in Time the Air Can Be Made for 2 Cents a Gallon—Its Various Uses Explained.

For the first time in this country a plant has been established and practically operated for the production of liquefied air, or liquid air, as it is called commercially. This plant has been devised and constructed under the direction of Oscar P. Ostergren and Moriz Burger, and is located at 531 West Thirty-third Street. It is capable, with 100 horse power, developed by steam, of manufacturing about 1,500 gallons of liquefied air in twenty-four hours, or about a gallon a minute. Its practical success is demonstrated by the two facts that it can produce liquefied air, comparing equal expenditure of power, three times as rapidly as the best apparatus devised by Prof. Linde of Munich, and at a cost of about one-third. The cost of liquefying air by the Ostergren process is also about one-third of the cost by the process used by Charles E. Tripler of this city.

Mr. Ostergren and Mr. Burger have been working at their process for about three years, and have now perfected it, in so far as the device itself is concerned, although they expect to improve the machinery so as to reduce further the cost of manufacturing the liquefied air from 6 to 8 cents a gallon, as at present, to about 2. This can be done, according to both, by the use of the best engines, instead of the uneconomic engines they are now using. Even when the liquefied air is reduced to a cost of 2 cents a gallon, it will then be considerably more costly than an equal power of steam, but its exceeding portability will enable it to be used economically as a power, just as electricity is used now, and with greater advantages than electricity or compressed air. Both of the inventors of the process have had previous experience in this line. Mr. Ostergren is a well-known inventor, and Mr. Burger studied the process of manufacturing liquefied air under Prof. Linde in Munich, three years ago.

The machinery and the process for the compression and cooling of the air are the work of Mr. Ostergren, while the liquefier, which is claimed to be a vast improvement upon the liquefiers used by Prof. Tripler and Prof. Linde, is the joint work of Mr. Ostergren and Mr. Burger.

THE APPARATUS AT WORK.

Yesterday morning the apparatus of Ostergren and Burger was producing liquefied air at the rate of one gallon a minute, and a large number of experiments were made for the purpose of photographing them for an illustrated paper. More than 200 gallons were manufactured and wasted in this way. In the afternoon, while the experiments were continuing, the steam engine got a hot journal and the experiments had to be stopped. The engine will be running again to-day, however, and the company, which is known as the Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company of New York, will resume the production of liquefied air.

The object of the manufacture of liquefied air in such quantities before it is used practically as a refrigerant or as a motor, is merely to demonstrate its practicability for commercial use. Heretofore the cost of liquefying air has been prohibitive from the tremendous cost of the laboratory experiment of Prof. Dewar—something like $2,500 a gallon—to the cost of 20 cents a gallon, as shown by the larger experiments of Mr. Tripler. But when it can be produced, as shown by Ostergren and Burger, at a cost of only 6 to 8 cents a gallon, with rough apparatus, or 2 to 3 cents a gallon with perfected apparatus, its commercial future is considered assured, both as a refrigerant and as a motive power.

President Morton of Stevens Institute says in an article in The Stevens Institute Indicator for April that a gallon of liquefied air is equal to only three-fourths horse power for an hour, and declares that the expensiveness of liquefied air will prevent it seriously competing with steam, which costs only 1 cent per horse power for one hour. Mr. Ostergren does not agree with either of these statements. He said yesterday that he has demonstrated, in the first place, that he can manufacture liquefied air at a cost of 2½ cents a gallon, or perhaps 2 cents a gallon, and, in the second place, the power of a gallon of liquefied air is not three-fourths horse power, but one and one-half horse power. He says that the heating of the liquefied air from a temperature of 350 degrees below zero to the temperature of atmospheric air, or, say, 70 degrees above zero, will develop three-fourths horse power, but that this air, by being retained in its compressed state, is still available for use as a power and will develop about three-fourths horse power more.

ITS GREAT PORTABILITY.

According to this theory a gallon of liquefied air, at a cost of 2½ cents, is equal to one and a half horse power for one hour. An equal amount of steam power would cost 1½ cents, as against 2½ cents; a discrepancy that will not, in the opinion of Mr. Ostergren, work against the use of liquefied air as a motive power on street cars, automobiles, &c. Its great portability will make it, he says, more valuable than electricity or compressed air.

Mr. Ostergren does not agree with Mr. Tripler in the theory that one gallon of liquefied air will produce three or more gallons of the same material. He says that the loss of power by friction, &c., is still very great, at least 50 per cent. If he were to start with a certain quantity of liquefied air in his engines, using it in place of steam, for the purpose of generating more liquefied air, he says he would not be able to produce more than one-half of the quantity of material he would be using as a power. The economic process, which Mr. Tripler considers as a pure gain from nature, Mr. Ostergren says costs as much as it is worth; that is, that you cannot get something for nothing. The liquefied air that is used for cooling other compressed air prior to the process of liquefaction, is heated thereby, and more expenditure of force is necessary to compress and cool it. The best results, he says, will show a loss of at least 50 per cent.

HOW THE AIR IS MANUFACTURED.

In the process used by Mr. Ostergren, the atmospheric air is subjected to a compression of 1,200 pounds to the square inch, and is thereby raised to a temperature of between 300 and 400 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is reduced to about 70 degrees by passing it through pipes cooled by water. It is then further reduced in the liquefier by the cooling effect of expanding air from a compression of 1,200 pounds to the square inch to about 300 or 400 pounds to the square inch. This reduces it to 312 degrees, at which point liquefaction begins.

The liquefier is the essential feature of the process. Mr. Ostergren thus describes the operation of this apparatus: "Air in a compressed and partially cooled form is received in a stand pipe, whence it passes through a series of coils to a collector. From the collector it is expanded into a chamber, through a valve, and a portion passes through small ports into a second chamber, and through a second series of coils, to a discharge pipe. Upon opening a valve connected with this discharge pipe a certain portion of the highly compressed and intensely cold air expands into the receiver or under-cooler, when liquefaction takes place, and the liquefied air passes to the bottom of the receiver, to be drawn off by a cock. That portion of the air which does not liquefy after passing the valve passes through small ports into a chamber, and thence into the collector, to go again through the system. The return passage of the air produces an intense coldness in the outgoing channels through which it passes, and as these completely surround the incoming spiral and act through contact directly on the metal wall of the same, it has an exceedingly effective action on the incoming current of compressed air in lowering its temperature."

The process is so thorough that the liquefied air has been reduced in the liquefier to a temperature of 400 degrees, when it approaches a solid state and becomes snow.

ITS POSSIBLE USES.

As to the uses of liquefied air, Mr. Ostergren says that it has two inviting fields—as a refrigerant and as a motor. "As a refrigerant," he says, "it has manifold advantages. Its production is cheap and it is dry, absolutely pure, free from obnoxious smell, and will be more desirable than any other refrigerant used. It can be used in many places where the present known refrigerants cannot be used efficiently and satisfactorily, such as for cooling rooms, for use in hospitals, and so on, and there is no reason that I can discover why it should not supplant ice, not only as a refrigerant in places where ice cannot be successfully used, but also in the domestic household and in freight and passenger cars."

Mr. Ostergren is now devising a system for cooling dwelling houses and hospitals by distributing liquefied air by means of a fan. This device will be thoroughly tested this Summer.

As to its use as a cheap and convenient motor power, he says,

"It has a large expansive force and can be utilized with machinery of light construction, and will have the great advantage of not being destructive to the machinery to which it is applied and with which it is used, as other motor powers are. I am building a motor now, which will be completed shortly, and will test its efficiency in this respect."

MAY BE USED AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

Mr. Ostergren points out that there are many other uses to which liquefied air may be put.

"It has already been demonstrated," he says, "that liquid air mixed with carbon or any volatile substance becomes a powerful explosive. Quite extensive experiments have been made abroad with it in this line, and at this time where the Simplon Tunnel is being built through the mountains in Switzerland, they are building a Linde machine at each end of the tunnel, for the purpose of furnishing liquid air necessary to provide the explosive for constructing the tunnel. In a recent formula given for the use of liquid air as an explosive, the result of some experiments in Austria, it is discovered that 12 gallons of liquid air used as an explosive is equivalent to a ton of dynamite."

Dynamite now costs in this city $220 a ton. Twelve gallons of liquefied air will cost about $1.

A short while ago, when Nordenfeld, the Swedish gun maker, was in this city he said that liquefied air is the coming explosive for shells in large guns. Mr. Ostergren has devised a shell in which liquefied air is mixed with charcoal and used as an explosive. A cap at the end of the shell explodes, when the shell strikes its objective, and fires the charge. This shell will be tested soon. Both Germany and Austria are experimenting in the same field, and each claims to have succeeded in utilizing the new force as a powerful and satisfactory explosive.

TO HARNESS LIQUID AIR.

A Chicagoan Claims to Have a Practical Plan to Use It.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Harnessing liquid air so that it will be available for commercial purposes is the problem which J. F. Brady of 2,690 Ashland Avenue claims to have solved. Patents on the receptacles have been secured in this country and are pending in the European countries. Mr. Brady has returned from New York and Washington, where he was in consultation with Charles Tripler and Capt. Zalinski, inventor of the dynamite gun used on the Vesuvius, in relation to this and other inventions.

The device which it is claimed will hold liquid air for a considerable time is being used by Mr. Tripler at present. It consists of a six-gallon copper tank, provided with a safety valve. Around this is a coat of wool packing, incased in another copper cask, also provided with a safety valve. Then comes another coat of wool packing, incased in turn by a steel cask, provided with a safety valve, as the others. The top screws into the vessel.

The intense cold of the liquid air—312 degrees below zero—causes such a contraction of the copper that the top of the vessel has to be subjected to the same intense cold in order to make the threads fit into the threads in the vessel proper.

By this device it is possible, according to the inventor, to contain the liquid air with perfect safety for a period long enough to make possible its use on transatlantic steamers, if the liquid air were used for power, instead of steam. A mercury thermometer is affected at a distance of fifty feet from one of these casks, the mercury dropping perceptibly. Two of these casks have been made in Mr. Brady's private workshop.

WAS BUNKOED INTO WEALTH.

Miss Douglas Thought She Bought a Poor Mine, Found a Bananza.

DENVER, June 29.—Anna S. Douglas of New York thought she had been bunkoed when she was led to invest $5,000 in the Lafayette Claim, on Bull Hill. When she visited Cripple Creek last year she was induced to make the purchase by the smooth tongue of "Paddy" Malloy, who procured and delivered a bond and lease on the property, for $30,000, with the cash payment mentioned. Miss Douglas had Malloy arrested, and tried to recover her money, but the deal was regular, and she had to become a miner.

She and her friends are the chief stockholders in the Princess Alice, and to even up their loss let in a few Pennsylvania friends. Now they have the best mine in camp, and a carload of ore that runs all the way from $10,000 to $100,000 a ton is waiting shipment. The ore was found on the seventh level, where the vein is eight feet wide, assaying across the face from $10,000 to $70,000. The strike was kept quiet until to-day, when the stock, which had been nominally quoted, jumped from 13 cents to 30 cents. Now the sellers are kicking themselves.

TOO MUCH CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Chicago Man's Neighbors Say It Sent Him to the Asylum.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Alexander B. Stevens, an old and prominent resident of Washington Heights, was adjudged insane to-day by a jury in the court presided over by Judge Jones at the Detention Hospital. Mr. Stevens was committed to the new asylum at Watertown. The defendant is engaged in the coal and lumber business, and his wife says that constant worry over financial matters is responsible for his condition.

The evidence showed that some years ago Mr. Stevens's son died, and the shock of that loss seriously affected his health and made him melancholy. His neighbors declare that Christian Science played an important part in his mental derangement, saying he has been a student of the theory for some time, and that the knowledge thus acquired seemed greatly to affect his mind. Several weeks ago Mr. Stevens attended a convention of Christian Scientists in Boston, and since his return, it is asserted, he has failed rapidly.

Patent Owner Asks Big Damages.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Damages amounting to $2,000,000 are asked in a suit filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by John J. Albright of New York against the Western Paving and Supply Company of Chicago. The litigation arises from alleged infringements on patents for asphalt material. The patent was granted in January, 1879, and the plaintiff eventually succeeded to the rights.

To

is a display of fireworks, and nearly every yacht in the harbor is not only brilliantly illuminated, but is adding to the display of fireworks that lights up the sky almost as brightly as did the electrical display of the night before.

The town is simply Harvard crazy. The Yale contingent has gone back to New York with pockets empty, spirits depressed, and countenances downcast. New London is happy because the Harvard boys, unable to get back to Cambridge to celebrate there, must perforce stay here to spend their money. The result of the races is just what the thrifty New London burghers wanted, as none of the money stays here when Yale wins. So they rejoice while they rake in the cash of the Harvard boys.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

As if the morning postponement were not enough to ruffle the tempers of the crowd, there was some sort of trouble before the first of the races, that for the four-oared shells. Both Yale and Harvard had rowed over to Gales Ferry, where a couple of white flags marked the starting point for both the four-oared race, which was over the two-mile stretch to a point opposite the navy yard, and for the university race. Both crews were at the stake boats at 3:35 o'clock. Harvard's four had rowed across the river from Red Top to find the Yale four under the shadows and hugging the east shore. Hardly had the Harvard men reached there when the Yale four swept around and pointed their shell for their boathouse.

What the trouble was the referee would not deign to inform the waiting and grumbling people in the observation train, who sat sweltering in the sun, with no breeze to speak of to cool their heated heads and bodies. When Yale disappeared from view the Harvard four returned to quarters, where they left their shell, just as the freshman shell started down to the navy yard in tow of their launch. While they were doing this the referee's launch came up the river, and after going over to the Yale quarters returned to a point near the stake boat. Just then the big excursion steamer Block Island came down from Norwich and kicked up such a wash that the Harvard boys had to lift their shell out of the water to save it from being smashed. Later it was learned that the cause of the delay was the breaking of No. 2's outrigger in the Yale shell.

THE START.

At 4:05 o'clock both crews again put in an appearance and headed for their stake boats. Yale had the inside course, nearest the New London side of the river, and was first to take her place at the stake boat. She was there but a few seconds before the Harvard boys backed up to their stake boat. Getting position was done quickly, and there was no delay before Referee Meikleham was ready to use his pistol and send the two crews away on their journey.

The start was made with a great splashing of the water. Harvard, however, got a firmer hold on it on their second stroke. The third and fourth strokes started the Harvard shell well on its journey before the Yale quartet had settled down to business. Before twenty strokes had been rowed Harvard's shell was nearly a length in front of Yale's. At forty strokes open water was between them.

That start had settled the race, for Harvard's shell was never reached at any part of the journey. Before a half mile had been covered the Harvard shell was four or five lengths in the van, the men rowing a stroke of about thirty, to Yale's thirty-one and Yale about thirty, the boys in blue splashing badly then, as they had done almost from the start.

HARVARD'S EASY VICTORY.

Then began a procession, and all elements of a race were lost. Harvard settled down to a stroke of thirty to thirty-two to the minute, Yale rowing a trifle faster, but without getting any very great power into their blade work. Before the Harvard shell reached the mile flags she had increased her lead to eight lengths, and that advantage she never lost. The Harvard men simply settled quietly to their work, and pulled steadily to the end of the journey, while the Yale boys spurted, or tried to do so, in response to the calls of their coxswain. But there was not the speed in the four to enable them to catch the wearers of the crimson, whose adherents on the observation train and on the few craft up the river almost split their throats in honor of their first victory of the day, with a never-ceasing cannonade of Harvard cheers.

The race finished just below the old Navy Yard, where the judges' steamer waited for the arrival of the crews. She fired a gun as each one passed the imaginary line, and so declared the race at an end. The freshman crews of both colleges were there waiting to start for their race, and the Harvard freshmen were wild with joy when they saw their crew at the head of the procession. They danced in their launch, hugged one another, and gave long-drawn Harvard cheers with such strength and vigor that those on the observation train heard them. The Harvard sympathizers answered with snap and vim, and at once began cheering the Harvard freshman crew, urging them on to repeat the victory of the fours.

The time of the fours was 10:51 for Harvard and 11:06 for Yale, the fifteen seconds of time between the crews representing about eight boat lengths.

The technical details of the race follow:

STROKE.	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	36	36
Half mile	34	32
Mile	36	32
Mile and a half	36	33
Finish	37	36

TIME.	Yale.	Harvard.
Half mile	2:52	2:42
Mile	5:43	5:28
Mile and a half	8:21	8:00
Finish	11:06	10:51

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

Hardly had the members of the four-oared crews stopped their work and begun to paddle out of the lane before the two freshman crews were in their shells, stripped to the waist. A bronzed and handsome lot of young fellows they were, and they took their sweeps in hand, and with all the eagerness and anxiety of youth pulled for the stake boats. Harvard's lads were flushed with hope brought about by the victory of their college in the fours. Yale's freshmen were dogged, and determined to wipe out the stain left by defeat on the beloved blue of their university.

The youngsters were all very like dogs just slipped from their leashes as they laid to their oars prepared to do all in their power for a victory for their college and honor for themselves. Quick to get to the positions at the stake boats, they were so anxious for the fight that they both broke away before the word to go was given.

When Mr. Meikleham fired his pistol for a start the Yale lads sent their shell away on a jump. But the Harvard boys were not quite ready for the signal and Yale had rowed but two strokes before the hands of Nos. 6 and 7 shot into the air with a cry of "No! no." The shrill whistle of the referee's boat brought the Yalensians to a stop, but not until they had pulled some twenty strokes and were under good headway. They came back at last, however, acting as if they didn't like that sort of thing at all. One of Harvard's boys had slipped his seat from the slides and was floundering helplessly about, the reason for the delay and the false start.

STARTED AT LAST.

Again the crews lined up, and this time they got away in good shape, both taking the water in excellent style and each pulling a stroke of about thirty-two to the minute. Harvard had a bit the better of it for the first twenty strokes, but they could not more than get a lead of about one-eighth the length of their shell. Then the Yale boys had got settled, and at the end of a quarter mile the bow of the Yale boat was in front of the razorlike prow of the Cambridge shell.

The Yale men on the train set up a shout of encouragement, and things began to take on a decidedly blue tinge. Both crews rowed in remarkably good form for freshmen, and every stroke told well in sending the boat through the water. Yale gained a trifle at each stroke, and kept moving to the front from the quarter-mile point until the flags that marked the half-mile were passed. Then they had a lead of a length. Both coxswains were shouting through the megaphones strapped to their faces and giving all the encouragement in their power to the young men, straining at their oars. The boys responded with vim, and the youngsters from Harvard rowed with as much determination when the second half-mile was begun as if they were in the lead instead of a length to the bad, and losing perhaps an inch at every stroke.

Just after the mile flag was passed the Harvard boys were called on for a spurt, the policy of the crew evidently being to do their most effective work before the next half mile mark was reached, just before entering the lane made by the yachts. They did it, too. The stroke was hit up to 34 for a short distance and then rushed up as high as 36. It proved to be good policy, for the shell began slowly but surely to close on that of the sons of Eli. The boys from New Haven were then called on for a spurt, and they tried hard to do as well in the sprinting line as their rivals. But the effort was a failure, because with the increased stroke they lost power in their blade work, and splashed the water that should have been both caught and left cleanly. Still, in spite of this ragged work they were nearly a length to the good when the last half mile flags were reached.

YALE'S BAD LUCK.

Then there came to them a bit of very hard luck. In spite of the imperative order of the officers of the revenue marine that the draw of the railroad bridge should not be opened after 5 o'clock, the New Haven Railroad officers disobeyed it. They opened the drawbridge to let the steamers City of Lowell and Glen Island through. The former made no trouble, but the Glen Island, coming through, as she did, just before the race was being finished, came deliberately up on the outside of the course, making a big wash with her reckless paddle wheels, which kept churning in spite of the orders of the Government and local officers for her to desist. The result was that the wash from her wheels caught the fragile shell of the Yale lads and set it to tossing about in dangerous fashion. This threw the crew out of its stroke, and the men splashed the water and did about as bad and as slovenly rowing as would a lot of greenhorns under similar circumstances. This was the opportunity for Harvard, and they were not slow to take advantage of it.

"Yale is going to pieces. Hit it up hard!" shouted Coxswain Boothby through his megaphone. The boys did what they were told, and before the Yale lads could get settled to their stroke again and land their boat on an even keel Harvard had not only caught them, but had got a lead of half a length. There was now but a quarter of a mile further to go, and in that quarter the youngsters knew no rest. They rowed every ounce of strength in their arms and legs out of them, and made their shell fairly fly through the water. Whistles screeched, horns blew, guns boomed, crackers exploded, men and women cheered, and the plucky Yale boys strained every muscle to the utmost to avert the defeat staring them in the face.

HARVARD FINISHES FAR AHEAD.

It was a plucky but futile effort for the wielders of the blue-bladed oars. The lead they had lost they could not recover. Instead, Harvard kept creeping up on them, and in the last half mile not only gained the length lost between the start and the third half mile, but increased it so that at the finish they were three lengths and a half in front of Yale.

The official time was 9:33½ for Harvard and 9:40 for Yale. This time is the record for the course. The previous record was made by the Columbia freshmen in 1891, in exactly the time made by the losing crew in this race—9:40.

This record, however, does not stand in American intercollegiate rowing, as the time made in the triangular freshman race, between Cornell, Yale, and Harvard, at Poughkeepsie in 1897, was: Yale freshmen, 9:19½; Harvard freshmen, 9:26; Cornell freshmen, 9:29.

At the close of the freshman race indignation at the offense of the Glen Island was so pronounced that the referee and other officials, with those of the revenue cutter Dexter, instituted an investigation. As a result it was found that the New London Regatta Committee was absolutely blameless. Those responsible for the disregard of Government orders will, it is said, be called to account. The blunder marred and possibly changed to some extent the result of the race. Impartial observers, however, believe that Yale could not have won under any circumstances. The Harvard freshmen were pulling strongly and smoothly previous to the interference and their shell was traveling at a rate which promised to dispose of the Yale lead.

Following is the official record of the freshman race:

STROKE.	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	36	36
Half mile	36	36
Mile	36	36
Mile and a half	36	36
Finish	37	36

TIME.	Yale.	Harvard.	No. of Lengths L'd.
Half mile	1:49	1:52	Yale 1 length
Mile	4:35	4:38	Yale 1 length
Mile and a half	7:02	7:04	Yale ½ length
Finish	9:40	9:33½	Harvard 2½ lengths

THE 'VARSITY RACE.

Flushed by two victories, Harvard men were now simply wild with enthusiasm. The rival observation trains were clouds of crimson as they moved out of the New London Station for the sides of the course. It must have been either that two-thirds of the people in town were from Boston and Cambridge, or otherwise Harvard sympathizers, or else a big portion of the floating contingent were, like the floating voter, bound to be on the winning side. At all events, the crimson flags and streamers, the Harvard rooters, and the crowds swinging the crimson toy balloons, were largely dominant on either train. One car on each train had been taken entirely by Harvard "rooters," and every man waved from a slight switch a crimson balloon. It was a novel and a very funny sight, even for a Yale-Harvard regatta day.

Harvard's adherents let no minute pass from the starting of the trains until they reached the starting point five miles up the river without filling the air with the college cry. Yale men answered defiantly each time, and the shouts echoed and re-echoed among the hills on either bank of the river. And so, amid the shouting, the cars carried their thousands up to Gale's Ferry to see the start for the great event of the day, the four-mile eight-oared race between crews representing the great rival universities of the New England States.

Passengers in the eastern shore train had an unexpected pleasure as they passed Red Top, the quarters of the Harvard crews. Seated on the lawn in front of the temporary home of the Harvard men was a brass band that had been brought up from town by some enthusiastic graduates to serenade the victorious four and freshmen. "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night" was the tune it played. "You bet there will be a hot one if the 'Varsity boys also win!" shouted a hundred Harvard enthusiasts when they heard the music. "And there won't be any town that can stand the heat" came in answer from a sturdy and leather-lunged fellow who was covered with crimson badges, had a crimson feather in his hat, moved the biggest crimson flag on the train, and had a pretty fair load of crimson whisky "between decks."

CHEERS FOR THE CREWS.

With both trains in sight of the starting point and neither crew on the water, the enthusiasts found vent for their feelings by shouting back and forth across the river greetings as between friends and shouts of defiance as between rivals. Only exhaustion made the men stop their shouting and screeching. The hour set for the race was 5:30. No college race is ever started at the hour set, and this one was no exception to the rule.

It was 6:30 o'clock before a great shout from the Yale adherents announced that the eight from New Haven was on the water and ready for business. Those on the west side saw them first, and great was the welcome given to them. A minute or two later they came in sight of the other crowd, and the welcome was redoubled. Those shouts created a sensation at Red Top. While they were at their heartiest, the Harvard boys came out of their boathouse with their shell on their shoulders. This was launched quickly, and then eight reddened and bronzed young giants picked their long sweeps from the float and carefully stepped into the frail shell that was to bear them either to victory or defeat. That gave the Harvard crowds their chance, and the shouts for fair Harvard made the woods ring and the waters ripple as the great volume of sound swept up toward Norwich.

Ten minutes from the time of the appearance of the Yale men in their shell both crews were at their stake boats under the shadow of the trees on the bluff opposite the Yale quarters. It took but five minutes for the crews to get to their places and sit ready for the word. The water was in perfect condition, smooth as a lake, and with the ebb tide running out at its swiftest and strongest in a current that could not help but materially assist in carrying the crews down to the big bridge where their six months of training would be at an end and where victory awaited some one.

YALE LEADS AT THE START.

With the sharp crack of the referee's pistol both crews took the water. There was no perceptible difference in the start, for both crews were a trifle ragged, and, failing to get a good grip on the water, splashed considerably and feathered slightly on their recovery. For an instant it looked as if Harvard would forge to the front at the outset. But her advantage, if she had any on the start, was of a temporary character. Twenty strokes had given Yale a slight advantage, twenty more a perceptible one. But both crews had settled down to hard work, and they swung low, dipped hard, and sawed wood in earnest. Every stroke told.

Yale could not get away from the Harvard shell, but her adherents were almost frantic when the half-mile flags being reached, it could be told with certainty that she had the lead by a half length. The Yale men were just a second in front of Harvard in passing the red, white, and blue emblems that snapped defiantly in the slight breeze that blew down the river to help the crews along. Both strokes had been set at 32, and were held at that to this point. Then Higginson, the Harvard stroke, increased it a bit in the hope of enabling his men to be first at the trio of flags a half mile further away. They responded gamely, Yale, too, increasing her stroke, but with the increase came a loss of power, as was noticed under the same conditions with the freshmen.

HARVARD BEGINS TO GAIN.

And so it was that the boys from Boston began to gain on those from New Haven. For nearly an eighth of a mile after the crews had once more got on even terms they had held their positions, rowing stroke for stroke. It was a game and pretty struggle while it lasted. But finally the Harvard muscle began to tell, and the Harvard shell forged to the front an inch at each stroke, until the mile flags were reached. Then the conditions were completely reversed over those at the end of the half mile, and Harvard's shell was by the flags just one second, or a third of a boat's length, before Yale's prow touched the water between them.

Then the Harvard men on the trains became almost demoniacal in their joy. They shouted and sang and hugged one another and made the air jubilant with their cries and the fronts of the trains crimson with waving flags. Harvard, thus encouraged by cries from the shore, redoubled their energies on the water. Their oars dipped rhythmically. Power fairly oozed from the ends of their crimson blades, and the muscles of the eight stood out, while the perspiration rolled in shining beads from their bodies in their determined and desperate struggle for an advantage that should be effective and permanent. They obtained all they aimed for. At the mile and a half they had got their shell so that their stern post was exactly opposite the Yale prow. There was a good length's lead. Then they settled to a long, sweeping stroke, slower than Yale's by two or three to the minute, but far more effective.

THE CRIMSON IMPROVES ITS LEAD.

When they passed the navy yard, the Harvard men had increased their lead until there was also a length of clear water between the two shells, and 7 seconds of time.

"Harvard has got the race, sure," was the cry on all sides, except from some of the veteran oarsmen of Harvard, who had themselves been up against Yale in previous years. Wait for that next mile and that confounded Yale sand they talk about," said these. But Yale sand, while it was once effective, was of no account this time. Yale's men bent to their work with renewed vigor, but there was something the matter with Yale's stroke. It did not send the boat zipping through the water in the old-time style. Harvard gradually increased her lead, until she entered on the last mile of the race, 8 seconds, or three boats' lengths, ahead of the Yale shell.

Nothing but an accident could now apparently wrest the victory from the Cambridge lads. They were rowing steadily, sturdily, splendidly. Their blades, swung in unison, struck the water sharply and cut clearly, and the stroke was carried through to the end, so that every ounce of power was utilized to the best advantage. Victory was about to perch on her banner once more, after long years of desertion.

VICTORY NEARLY LOST.

Suddenly an unexpected danger loomed up. Harvard and the west course, as has been stated, and on that side of the lane, in addition to the anchored yachts, were two score of rowboats and tiny naphtha launches. Into the thickest of these the Harvard's shell was headed, and it looked as if either the fate of the Wisconsin crew at Poughkeepsie were to be repeated, or else that the Harvard shell would be wrecked by collision. There was but a quarter of a mile further to go. Whistles screeched warnings to the rowboats and launches, and men shouted at those who had gotten out of the line into the racing water.

There was a great scurrying among these craft, and at last, and not a moment too soon, Coxswain Wadleigh swung his shell further out into the lane almost into Yale's water, and so escaped the collision that seemed so imminent. The coolness of the boy at this critical moment saved the day for Harvard. The shell, propelled with all the power left in the brawny crimson, whizzed across the line and came to a stop just in time to escape crashing into a lazy steam launch whose owner insisted on staying right in the way.

Harvard breathed a great sigh of relief when danger was passed and victory assured. Then she caught her breath and gave a final and triumphant whoop that, compared with all the other noises of the day, was like a Wagner finale to the morning song of the thrush. Harvard had won. Yale was beaten by six lengths, according to the official estimate. The cup of the Cambridge men's happiness was brimfull and running over in leaps and bounds. It was to them the greatest day in history, the most marvelous event ever recorded. With three consecutive victories over Yale in one day, what more could be asked for, expected, or desired?

And then the sun went down behind the western hills and the blue sky faded away under the crimson rays that shot up all around and seemed to add nature's rejoicing to the more noisy joy of the boys from Harvard. The crimson had shut out the blue.

The official statistics of the race follow:

STROKE.	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	36	36
Half mile	36	36
Mile	33	34
Mile and a half	36	34
Two miles	33	33
Two and a half miles	34	33
Three miles	33	32
Three and a half miles	32	33
Finish	32	34

TIME.	Yale.	Harvard.	No. of Lengths L'd.
Half mile	2:29½	2:30½	Yale ½ length
Mile	5:08¼	5:07½	Harvard ½ length
Mile and half	7:42	7:38	Harvard 1 length
Two miles	10:24	10:17	Harvard 1¾ lengths
Two and half	12:26	12:17	Harvard 2¾ lengths
Three miles	15:35	15:26	Harvard 3¼ lengths
Three & half	18:18	18:06¼	Harvard 3½ lengths
Finish	21:13	20:52½	Harvard 6¼ lengths

Following are the statistics as to the make-up of the 'Varsity crews, as they rowed this afternoon:

HARVARD.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age
Stroke, F. L. Higginson, Capt.	161	6.1	21
7, C. M. Sheaf	168	6.0½	24
6, H. Bancroft	176	6.2½	19
5, J. Lawrence	173	6.2	21
4, N. W. Tillon	176	6.2	20
3, C. B. Wood	174	5.10	20
2, D. B. Evans	169	5.11	20
Bow, C. L. Harding	164	5.9	20
Coxswain, H. H. Wadleigh	101	..	..

YALE.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke, W. B. Williams	160	5.10	20
7, J. H. Niedecken	170	6.1½	21
6, F. W. Allen, Capt.	180	6.0	21
5, F. G. Brown	190	6.3	19
4, R. P. Flint	170	6.0	22
3, W. E. S. Griswold	165	5.10	20
2 H. P. Wicks	173	5.10½	20
Bow, J. C. Greenleaf	168	6.0	22
Coxswain, McLane Walton	112	..	22

THE CREWS AFTER THE RACE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—When the news was carried to the Harvard quarters, immediately after the finish of the 'Varsity race, the band was at once taken in hand by some Harvard boys and coached in playing "Fair Harvard." The cooks, waiters, boatmen, and two or three outsiders joined in hoarse yells of joy. The first boat to come up the river was a private yacht with a Yale party aboard.

It sailed slowly by to the tunes of "Fair Harvard" and "Here to Good Old Yale" from the band. Next came the defeated sons of Eli, and as their little launch bore them past Red Top, the Harvard band lined up along the water front and played the Yale tune again and again. Not a head aboard the launch was turned; not a cap was waved; their defeat bore too poignantly upon the men, and they passed gloomily up to Gale Ferry.

A moment later Boatman Hart ran across the green in front of the Harvard house and yelled excitedly, "There comes the Frank Thomson." The band was marched to the front of the bluff and lined up and "Fair Harvard" was begun again. The boys aboard the Harvard launch heard the strains, and, leaning far out over the gunwales, frantically waved their caps and shouted.

By this time other Cambridge men had arrived, and as the nose of the Frank Thomson slid along the edge of the float a score of hands reached out to seize the victorious oarsmen. The congratulatory cries and joyful exclamations were beyond description. Every man outside of the tired crew lost his head. The oarsmen were hugged, patted on the back and called "dear old fellows" until they slunk away from sheer weariness to bathe and dress.

Little Coxswain Wadley said: "I got fearful as to the outcome only once. During the second mile Yale did a tremendous spurt, and for a minute it looked dubious, but the boys responded beautifully and a moment later we all felt we had the race well in hand.

"The two things that contributed most to our success were our slow recovery and tremendous leg drive—those and the fact that the four-and freshmen had done their share. Why, at the end of the freshman race, when my boys heard the news, they got fairly wild to get into their shell. They danced up and down the dock fairly shaking with nervous excitement and eagerness."

Dr. E. A. Darling, '90, the expert employed by the Harvard Athletic Committee to study the physiological aspects of athletic training, said: "The race was beautifully rowed by the Harvard men from start to finish and there were absolutely no evidences of undue exertion or strain."

Head Coach E. C. Storrow was outspoken in praise of his men. "They won," he said, "simply by rowing a hard, steady race; it was a victory which did them very great credit. The time, though good, would have been much better if the race had been rowed an hour earlier and if the excursion boats had not crowded the course."

Capt. F. L. Higginson, Jr., stroke of the first winning Harvard crew since 1891, who contributed greatly to the crimson's success, was fairly beaming with happiness when he jumped from the launch on his return to quarters.

J. J. Storrow, the coach of the freshman crew, in speaking of the 'Varsity said: "The crew was a remarkably fast one, and its special feature was in the fact that the men rowed well together."

Soon after dinner the 'Varsity election was held, and F. L. Higginson was again chosen Captain of the eight.

At the Yale quarters, at Gales Ferry, there was dense gloom from the time the 'Varsity crew landed after the race until they finally left for New Haven. Dinner, which was served almost immediately after the crew returned, was eaten in silence by those who had any appetite for food at all. The majority of the three crews tasted but little, while some sat looking at their plates with tears running down their cheeks.

After dinner those who pulled in the shell assembled and re-elected Capt. Frederick W. Allen, '99, of Walpole, Mass., as captain of next year's 'Varsity crew.

Capt. Allen, in speaking of the race, said that it was a hard one and was won on its merits. "Harvard," he said, "had a fast crew and deserved a victory."

Head Coach Gallaudet said: "There is little to say at a time like this. All we can do is to extend congratulations to Harvard for their well-earned victory." Alfred Cowles, who has been Dr. Gallaudet's assistant during the past five months, said: "Our men pulled a fine race, and they rowed as well as they knew how, even better than we expected. Harvard's crew was a fast one and they deserved the victory."

Richard C. Armstrong, an old Yale oar, said: "We were simply beaten out of our boots. But Yale is not feeling sore over the defeat; only a bit depressed."

The three crews, as soon as dinner was over, packed up their belongings and left for New Haven on a special train.

THE NEWS AT CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 29.—Not many students were left in Cambridge after the general exodus following commencement, but those who remained received the news from New London with an enthusiasm that would have done credit to three times the number.

Early in the afternoon men began to stroll to the square to watch for bulletins from the windows of The Harvard Crimson. Naturally there was considerable impatience when the intelligence came that rough water had caused a postponement. But when the result of the freshman race was learned there was enough of a crowd gathered about to make a considerable racket. From then on both numbers and enthusiasm grew steadily. The result of the four-oared race brought more noise and more people.

For a time after that news became slack, but just as the crowd was growing nervous out rushed Doucette, of football fame, yelling that the 'Varsity had won. And then everybody yelled and hugged his neighbor and swelled the general pandemonium.

Each one of the eight, as well as the coxswain, had his three times three, then the four-oared crew, then the freshmen, and last and louder than all Coach Storrow. After that there were more cheers for things in general, and then gradually the men began to drift away.

Prof. Hollis of the Athletic Committee called at The Crimson office a little later and said it was "all too good for words." He added that the nine could not lose at New York after this—"it has got to be a Harvard year right through. And that is the general sentiment.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening an impromptu exhibition of fireworks and enthusiasm was given on Holmes Field by all the students who had not already disappeared over the bridge to Boston.

AT THE HARVARD CLUB.

There was enthusiasm unbounded last night at the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, where the members who had not been at the boat race gathered. The reception room and library were crowded with enthusiastic Harvard men, who wore little bits of crimson ribbon pinned on their coats, and, continually, as new arrivals entered, flowing bumpers were drunk to the men of brawn who had won triple honors for Harvard. A member who sat at the piano in the reception room was forced to play over and over again "Fair Harvard," and then to play some of the lively airs the clubmen had sung while at the university.

A large crowd gathered on the balcony over the entrance, and their vociferous "Rah, rah, rahs!" kept the residents of West Forty-fourth Street awake until long after midnight. But their college yells were not the only sounds that made the residents of the neighborhood aware of the fact that Harvard had won a victory. Men came to the clubhouse after 10 o'clock by threes and fours in automobiles, and when they alighted they looked as if they were about to give a Fourth of July celebration. Scarcely a man entered without having first given up the bundle of fireworks he carried under his arm to a crowd of street urchins that had gathered, and in a little while the street looked as Mott and Pell Streets do on the night of the Chinese New Year celebration.

Bunches of firecrackers, each as big as a coupling pin; packages of smaller crackers, Roman candles, multicolored bombs, skyrockets, and other varieties of fireworks were divided up among the small boys. Councilman Stewart Brice stood on the steps and watched the display until a wag, who remembered his experience in the late war with Spain, suggested that "Capt. Brice show his reckless disregard of powder by setting off some of the pieces." There was a protest on the part of the boys when Capt. Brice walked into their midst, for they would brook no interference, since there was no policeman in sight, and after a few minutes' wrangle they were allowed to handle the fireworks as best suited their pleasure.

ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS.

Indiana Constable Levied on the Mammoth of the Harris Show.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 29.—One of the performers of the Harris Nickel-Plate Show quit here to-day and demanded his pay. There was some trouble and he at once took steps to attach Gypsy, the elephant. The papers were issued and placed in the hands of Constable Bravy, who levied on the elephant.

The show people brought out some newspapers which contained reports of her vicious character, and her almost successful efforts to clean out several towns, and announced that they guessed they would let the constable have his elephant. She had just been put in heavier chains, but the officer did not feel safe even under those conditions.

The parade was not given, as the constable had possession of the elephant. When the show people saw that the officer would probably make arrangements to keep her, they pushed the money out over the counter, took the elephant back into the fold, and went on to the next town.

B. Altman & Co.

This Day, and until Noon To-morrow.

LADIES'
SPLIT STRAW, DOUBLE BRIM
SAILOR HATS,
AS FOLLOWS:

62c.	ORIGINAL PRICE	$1.25
95c.	" "	1.75
$1.25	" "	1.95

BATHER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Flooring of a Pier in Atlantic City Had to be Torn Up So as to Get at Him.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—While a bather clung for his life to the piling of Young's ocean pier this afternoon a crowd of carpenters and spectators on the pier above his head madly tore up the flooring of the big dancing pavilion in an attempt at rescue. It was successful, a rope being lowered, which he tied about his waist.

John Carey of Cincinnati, a guest at the South Carolina Avenue Hotel, went bathing, and in spite of warning of a strong current, went venturesomely into water breast high. He was a fair swimmer, and after wading, began to swim toward the ocean pier. The current readily carried him along.

The waves ran dangerously high near the pier, and when he attempted to make land the tide continued to sweep him to sea. The current carried him under the pier, where he was tossed roughly by waves against the timber piling. He caught at one and screamed for help. A life boat could venture to go among the pier's supports in the rough sea, and while his strength slowly gave out, an immense crowd on the beach gave him up as lost.

The man clung to a support directly beneath the dancing pavilion on the pier, and Capt. John L. Young, the owner, gave orders to his carpenters to remove the floor. A rush was made by spectators, who aided the carpenters in ripping up the planking until an opening fifteen feet wide was made.

A strong rope with a loop at the end was then lowered, which Carey made fast to his waist, and fifty men pulled him up out of the sea to safety. His arms, legs, and breast were badly scarred where sharp spikes in the pier supports cut him, and he fainted from exhaustion and loss of blood.

PEANUT TRUST IS ASSURED.

Company with $5,000,000 Capital to File Charter in New Jersey.

NORFOLK, Va., June 29.—It is now announced that the Peanut Trust, which has been talked of for some time, will within a very short time begin its existence under the name of the American Edible Nut Company.

The details of organization are, it is said, practically complete. The charter is now being prepared and will soon be filed in Trenton. The capital stock, it is stated, will be $5,000,000. The charter of the combination will permit it to handle nuts other than peanuts, and the product of nuts grown in this and other countries. The trust will control, it is claimed, the entire peanut market of the world.

P. D. Gwaltney, President of the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company of Smithfield, has been offered the Presidency of the combination, but has not yet, it is understood, decided to accept it. The trust will be financed in New York, where five Directors will have their headquarters. The mechanical department will remain in Virginia and will be managed by four Directors, who will be men who have heretofore successfully managed the plants which are now taken over by the trust.

Peanuts have been advancing for some months, from natural causes, there being an active demand and scant supply. When the trust begins operations, the nuts, it is believed, are likely to advance still further.

DAMAGED BY "KISSING BUG."

This Time a Tailor Is Sent to Bellevue with a Swollen Head.

Robert Leiborwitz, twenty-four years old, a tailor, of 205 Osborn Street, was brought to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from blood poisoning and having a head swollen to almost twice the normal size.

The man is a tailor. He went into the country last Tuesday for a few hours' rest and went to sleep on the grass. While enjoying his siesta he was bitten by what he thinks was one of the famous "kissing bugs." He paid no attention to the bite at first, thinking it would cause no ill results. When it grew continually worse he became alarmed, and yesterday went to his family physician and asked his advice. The latter sent the man to Bellevue, where Dr. Benedict took charge of the case.

Dr. Benedict's diagnosis was not at all certain last night. He said Leiborwitz had undoubtedly been bitten, but whether by one of the much-talked-of "kissing bugs" or some poisonous reptile, he was not prepared to say. He thinks he can save the tailor's life.

A Co-operative Store Is Closed.

ELGIN, Ill., June 29.—The Co-operative Company has made an assignment in the County Court under the State law to E. E. Kenyon, who is its attorney. The cause is alleged to be the failure of the stockholders to give the store their patronage. There has been friction in the past, and it has been necessary to bring suits against some of the subscribers for stock in order to compel them to make good their subscription. Dividends were declared as late as March, and local attorneys have attached the property for creditors, claiming the assignment is illegal, and that the paying of dividends from other than legitimate profits makes the officers of the company personally responsible for all claims.

Bank Embezzler Legally Convicted.

BOSTON, June 29.—Former Bank Treasurer Lewis Warner of Northampton must stand punishment for his embezzlement of funds from the Hampshire Savings Bank, which resulted in the bank being wrecked. The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day rendered its decision, overruling his ninety-six and more exceptions, holding that there was no error in the rulings and refusals of Judge Fessenden to give other rulings at his trial in the Superior Court.

A Degree for Capt. Clark.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 29.—Norwich University to-day conferred the honorary degree of Master of Military Science upon Capt. Charles E. Clark, formerly of the battleship Oregon. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Major Edmund Rice, United States Army, formerly Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and that of LL. D. upon Congressman Josiah Grout of Vermont.

CHICAGO'S KIDNAPPING CASE.

Pathetic Appeal in Court by a Sister of the Accused to the Father of the Child.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The adjournment of Judge Waterman's court to-night at the close of the evidence in the case of Elizabeth Ann Ingersoll and John C. Collins, charged with kidnapping Gerald Lapiner, was marked by a pathetic scene. It was the action of the sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, praying the father of the boy to have mercy on the aged woman and his refusal to listen to her plea.

Mrs. M. J. Burchard of Amboy, Ill., sister of the alleged kidnapper, had taken the stand in her sister's defense, to show that she was not morally or legally responsible for her deed. After court had adjourned and the room was well cleared of spectators Mrs. Burchard forced her way to Mr. Lapiner.

"Have pity on my sister, Mr. Lapiner," she cried, bowing down before him in supplication. "Don't send her to State prison. No, don't. She is old and poor. Have pity, as you hope for mercy yourself."

Those present looked on in silence at the agony of the tone in which the plea was made. Mr. Lapiner brushed past her and, with his wife and child, left the room, while a look of despair settled on the aged face of the supplicant.

It is probable that the case will go to the jury to-morrow night.

REVENUE COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

Refuses to Divulge Government Business to Ohio State Court.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—David H. Collinger, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth Kentucky District, is constructively in jail for contempt of court. The State authorities called him as a witness to tell how much whisky subject to State taxation a distiller in the district had on hand.

Collinger took the ground that knowledge coming to him as a United States officer was privileged and refused to testify. The Court ordered the Sheriff to place him in jail for contempt of court. Collinger has applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be heard July 5 by United States Judge Evans. Meantime the Sheriff is responsible for the Collector's response to any order of the court.

ALASKA MURDER MYSTERY.

Believed the Passengers of the Jessie Were Killed by Indians.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 29.—United States Marshal Shoup of Alaska will investigate the death of the passengers of the steamer Jessie, who either perished in the wreck of their vessel or were massacred by Alaska Indians, one year ago on Kuskokim River. He will take a number of Deputies and a detachment of sailors from the revenue cutter McCulloch to bring all Indian suspects to Sitka for trial. There were eighteen persons on board the Jessie, and it was thought at first that they had met death by drowning, but subsequent developments suggested a possibility that they reached shore and were murdered by Indians. Marshal Shoup believes they were murdered. Before leaving for Alaska to-day he said:

"The Jessie had a great amount of whisky on board. The Indian pilot knew this. My theory of the case is that the whites fell in with a large party of Indians who became troublesome. They were given whisky, and the other possessions of the prospectors led to the wholesale murder."

CHICAGO'S THREATENED STRIKE.

Employes of the Union Stock Yards to Hold a Mass Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Plans for a general mass meeting are being arranged by discharged and discontented employes of the Union Stock Yards for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a strike in all the packing houses of the great live stock city should be called. The date for the gathering has not been set, the committee of strikers deferring action until after the meeting Sunday of the Federation of Labor, which is expected to discuss the troubles of the men.

If the parent organization refuses to meddle with the affairs of the stock yards, as has been predicted by the employers, the mass meeting will very likely be indefinitely postponed. It is extremely likely, however, that unions will be formed in any event.

Wheeling Car Strike Is Settled.

WHEELING, West Va., June 29.—The greatest labor struggle Wheeling has ever experienced—the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Wheeling Railway Company—came to an end this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when an agreement was entered into by the company and the strikers. The settlement is a compromise, both sides making concessions. The strike began Saturday, April 8, and lasted eleven weeks and five days. The men were receiving 16 cents, and struck for 20.

Chicago Hucksters Must Be Quiet.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The cry of "Ah-pools, Ponanyas, Strawbayrie" heard on the streets must be sung "dolce" hereafter. Chief Kipley has said it. The Italians who deal in fru

THE BURKE-ROCHE CASE

The Matter Has Been Satisfactorily Settled Out of Court.

FATHER TO SEE HIS DAUGHTER

An Agreement Reached Between the Parties in the Suit and the Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by the Hon. James Boothby Burke-Roche to compel his wife to produce their daughter Cynthia was dismissed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, in accordance with an agreement reached by both sides, by which, it is understood, Mr. Burke-Roche will be able to see his daughter.

The trouble between Mr. Burke-Roche and his wife dates back thirteen years. Mr. Burke-Roche, who is a brother of Lord Fermoy, heir to the title, and a member of Parliament for East Kerry, Ireland, married Miss Fannie Work in 1880. There were four children of the union, of whom three survive—the daughter, Cynthia, who was born in 1884, and Edmond Maurice and Francis George, twins, who were born in 1885. In 1886 the Burke-Roches separated, and Mrs. Burke-Roche went to live with her father, Frank Work, at 13 East Twenty-sixth Street. The girl remained with her mother, but the boys were taken by their father to England. Subsequently, however, Mr. Burke-Roche returned with them to this country and left them at the home of Mr. Work.

In 1890 Mrs. Burke-Roche went to Delaware, where on the ground of desertion and non-support she obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, and was awarded the custody of the children. The allegations were not answered by the respondent, who was in England. Mr. Burke-Roche, when he heard of it, maintained that the decree was invalid, inasmuch as his wife became a British subject when she married him, and under English law an absolute divorce cannot be secured, except for adultery. When, in the following year the statement that he was a divorced man was published in Lodge's Biography in Debrett's Peerage, he sued the proprietors of the book for libel. They apologized, and the statement was omitted from the next issue. Mr. Burke-Roche came here two months ago. He made several unsuccessful attempts to see his daughter, and finally notified his wife that he would institute habeas corpus proceedings. Mrs. Burke-Roche sent her daughter away, and went to Newport to avoid service of the writ, but concluded to return and accept it. Mr. Burke-Roche claimed that he had always been a good and kind father, and that his daughter was anxious to see him; that he had written several letters to her, and having received no answer, believed the letters had been intercepted by his wife.

While the proceedings with regard to his daughter were pending Mr. Burke-Roche started a movement for the purchase of the Lakes of Killarney and the adjoining property belonging to the Herbert estate at Muckross Abbey, with the management of which he is connected. The project was supportoed by President Coogan of Manhattan Borough, Mr. Crimmins, and others, and meetings were held to form a syndicate to arrange for the purchase, but the movement apparently fell through. A few days afterward it was announced that the Duke of Westminster was about to buy the property.

THE QUEEN ANNE IS LAUNCHED.

No Bottle Was Broken—Doves and Flowers Used in Christening.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The new steamer Queen Anne of the Princess Anne Railway Company was launched here to-day, a notable feature of the occasion being the omission of the time-honored custom of breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel's bow as she glided from the ways. Instead of this, two white doves were released as the vessel began to move, and her deck was strewn with wreaths and garlands of flowers. This is the custom pursued in Japan, and was adopted in this country for the first time at the recent launching of the Japanese cruiser Kasaigi at Cramps' shipyards, in Philadelphia.

MAYOR KILLED FOR REVENGE.

Muskegon Office Seeker Commits Murder and at Once Kills Himself.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 29.—Mayor James Balbirnie was assassinated at noon to-day by J. W. Tayer, a disappointed office seeker. Tayer shot Mayor Balbirnie while the latter was standing in the doorway of his store, in Western Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the city. After the shooting Balbirnie turned and ran up stairs to his living rooms and dropped in the hall. He expired fifteen minutes later.

Before the Mayor had reached the stairway Tayer was lying on the walk with a bullet through his breast. Fearing that he had not completed his awful work, Tayer swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid and died at 1 o'clock.

The affair arose over Mayor Balbirnie's refusal to reappoint Tayer Director of the City Poor. Tayer had held the position for some years, but this Spring was ousted. He then made application for the position of sexton, and was refused. He had brooded over the matter, and his acts were evidently premeditated.

DECISION ON LAND GRANTS.

State Board Holds that City Dock Board Cannot Interfere.

ALBANY, June 29.—In the matter of the application of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, the New Rockaway Beach Railway Company, and eleven others residing in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond for grants of land under water within the limit of Greater New York, the Standing Committee of the Land Board today reported, after a careful examination of the law and arguments of counsel, that the State board had power to make the grants.

The report holds that no power is given to the New York City Dock Board to insist that no grants shall be made. The Land Board adopted unanimously the report of its committee, but took no further action in the matter of granting the applications for the lands. The committee concurs in its findings with the views of Justice Chester in the Whittemore case, wherein he expressed the opinion that the landlord may or may not recommend the grant, but holding that the duty still rested upon the Commissioners, after the Board of Docks has had the opportunity to report its conclusions to them, to determine whether or not a grant should be made.

Rockefeller Party at Banff Springs.

BANFF SPRINGS, N. W. T., June 29.—John D. Rockefeller reached Banff Hot Springs on the Imperial Limited to-day en route to Minneapolis, Chicago, and Cleveland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Irene Tracy, Mrs. Baird, Miss Rockefeller's physician, and E. L. Ballard. Mr. Rockefeller will visit the Lake Superior copper and iron country tapped by the Soo Railway.

Falling Elevator Kills a Man.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 29.—News was received here to-day that Herbert L. Cawthorn was instantly killed and William C. Given seriously injured late last night by the fall of an elevator in a grocery store at Cottage City. Cawthorn was nineteen years of age. He was a son of Joseph J. Cawthorn, a Cottage City druggist.

Five Men Drown in the Mississippi.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., June 29.—Five men were drowned to-day in the Mississippi River a mile above here by the overturning of a skiff. They were Government laborers engaged in the river improvement work.

Uxoricide Is Hanged in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 29.—Joseph Hollinger, a self-confessed murderer, was hanged to-day in the Dauphin County Jail for the murder of his wife.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

LONG ISLAND STORMSWEPT.

The Strong Wind and Lightning Play Havoc with Residences, Barns, and Churches.

A severe electrical storm passed over Long Island during the early hours of yesterday morning.

At Westhampton Beach a valuable cottage belonging to a Mr. Stevens of New York, was struck by a bolt of lightning about 4 o'clock and set on fire, burning to the ground in a very few minutes. No effort to save the building was made.

James Goodman's barn was also destroyed, in the same place, after being struck by lightning and set on fire. It contained at the time three valuable horses and more than $300 worth of hay, which had just been stored.

In Eastport the house of Fred Howland was struck at the height of the storm and the roof torn off. The occupants were slightly shocked.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Centre Moriches was completely wrecked by the lightning. The tower was struck and completely shattered. Pieces of the structure were thrown 170 feet along the street.

The house of William Wiggins was also struck. The telegraph and telephone wires were burned out.

On the property of Charles W. Darling at Moriches fences and barns were badly damaged.

At Aquebogue lightning struck the barn owned by Benjamin Fanning, setting fire to the building and destroying the barn and contents. When the fire was discovered and the barn door opened six horses were found lying dead. It is not known whether they were killed by the lightning or were smothered.

At Middle Road the barn of William Krattonville was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The residence of Mrs. Robert Reedon, Handsome Avenue, Sayville, was struck and partly destroyed by fire. The loss is about $2,000. The insurance is about $3,200.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 29.—Another heavy thunder storm broke over the upper portion of the county shortly after midnight last night and the rain came down heavily. The thunder and the lightning were almost incessant for a time.

John Wyatt of Yorktown lost a valuable horse by the lightning. It was standing near the stable door when the bolt struck and instantly killed it.

A large barn on the estate of Silas Agor, near Mahopac, was struck by the lightning and burned to the ground, involving a loss of $4,000.

VIOLENT STORMS IN TEXAS.

Cotton Crop Damaged, Bridges Down, and All Trains Delayed.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29.—All South, West, and Central Texas has to-day been visited by terrific rainstorms, which have practically tied up all the railroads in this section of the State. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Houston and Texas Central are the principal sufferers. Quite a number of bridges on both roads have been washed away, tying up the roads most effectually.

Many hundreds of acres of farming land in Southern Texas are under water to-night, and much cotton will be badly damaged. The International and Great Northern Railroad has suffered considerable damage to several bridges, and all trains entering this city are from ten to eighteen hours late.

Bad Storm in West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., June 29.—A terrific storm visited this section last night and dozens of houses were unroofed. The wind blew like a hurricane. A rainfall of several inches accompanied the storm. Bransom Troy was struck by lightning and killed. Tremendous damage was done to crops of every description. Bridges were washed away and roads are impassable.

BIG ASPHALT TRUST FORMED.

Company Incorporated in New Jersey with $30,000,000 Capital—May Control World's Supply.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Financial circles in Philadelphia were very much interested to-day in the news from Trenton that articles incorporating the Asphalt Company of America had been filed with the New Jersey Secretary of State. It is a gigantic concern, capitalized at $30,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares, with a par value of $250. Each incorporator is credited with forty shares, and the company is to commence operations at once, with a paid-up capital of $10,000.

All of the incorporators except one are Philadelphia men, well known for financial ability and enterprise. They are Sidney F. Tyler, President of the Fourth Street National Bank; Ellis Ames Ballard of the firm of Shapley & Ballard, attorneys; James Hay of James Hay & Co., commission merchants; George A. Huhn of George A. Huhn & Sons, bankers and brokers, and James C. Young of Jersey City.

According to the articles, the trust proposes "to manufacture, produce, purchase, or otherwise acquire and use asphalt, stone, wood, bricks, blocks, tiles, natural and artificial pavements and paving materials and supplies of all kinds and all commodities, goods, wares merchandise, articles, and things which can be used as a part thereof or in connection therewith, or as a substitute therefor; and to sell, exchange, pledge, deal in, or otherwise dispose of the same in any manner whatsoever for the purpose of paving, roofing, or similar purposes, or any protective ornaments or useful purpose to which any form of natural or artificial asphalt or combination thereof or substitute therefor may be applied."

"The corporation," said George A. Hahn, "has been formed to control the sale of asphalt in the United States. It will have charge of the entire output of Trinidad asphalt, and whatever other natural beds can be obtained. In this way we expect to control all the asphalt in the world. We shall absorb a great many smaller companies in this country. The main business of the concern will, of course, be carried on in Philadelphia, but in order to comply with the law we shall have an office in New Jersey."

New Competitors for Sugar Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—Two concerns, which are said to be part of a beet sugar combination which is to compete with the Sugar Trust, recorded articles of incorporation with the County Clerk to-day. They are the Boston Grocery Company and the Syracuse Retail Grocers' Company. The Boston Grocery Company, which will do business in Boston, has a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. The Syracuse concern is capitalized at $125,000, divided into shares of $10 each.

New Mining Company for Mexico.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—The Mexican Coal and Coke Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day.

The company is formed to operate coal mines and oil and gas wells in the Republic of Mexico. The incorporators are James F. Gardiner, Howard Dutcher, and John L. Elliott, New York; Oscar Bergstrom, San Antonio; Charles M. Clark, New Brunswick; James H. Dewey, Hoboken, and E. Victor Frothingham, Brooklyn.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

John Ward of City Island, who was struck by a train and thrown from the Baychester trestle of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Wednesday night, died shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Fordham Hospital from his injuries. His skull was fractured and he did not recover consciousness. Ward was returning home from Baychester and attempted to take a short cut by way of the trestle which crosses the upper end of Pelham Bay. When midway on the trestle he was struck by a south-bound train and thrown head first into a mudbank twenty feet below. It was considered remarkable that the man was not killed instantly.

The Treasury Deficit.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Treasury officials are now confident that the deficit for the present fiscal year will not exceed $90,000,000. One week ago the estimate was a little short of $100,000,000, but during the last few days the receipts have been rather above the estimates, while the expenditures have been less than anticipated.

MAY DELAY RAILROAD DEAL

Boston and Albany Stockholders Said to be Dissatisfied.

WANT 10 PER CENT. GUARANTEE

Pennsylvania May Acquire the New Haven Line as a Measure of Self-Protection.

The details of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany Railroad system by the New York Central will be discussed and possibly definitely acted upon at a meeting of the Directors of the Vanderbilt line today. Some of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany have been giving expression to their opinions within the past few days. Dissatisfaction is represented as existing because the terms alleged to have been agreed upon for the annual guarantee in the stock of the leased road are not commensurate with the high value that the Boston and Albany stockholders placed upon their holdings.

There are more than 8,000 holders of Boston and Albany stock, and according to a recent report small lots of this stock (from one to twenty shares each) are distributed among 5,508 persons. The 250,000 shares of stock issued represent a capitalization of $25,000,000, and up to a recent date $21,680,000 of the stock was owned in Massachusetts. In view of the earning capacity of the Boston and Albany, many of the stockholders think that they ought to have a guarantee from the New York Central of 10 per cent. per annum on their stock. They cite the fact that their road has paid 8 per cent. dividends in poor years, besides expending large amounts out of the current earnings for betterments.

The general improvement of the physical condition of the Boston and Albany has continued from year to year without any increase of its bonded indebtedness. The Boston and Albany commenced paying 10 per cent. dividends in 1868, and continued that rate until 1875, since which time the rate has been 8 per cent. A Boston and Albany stockholder makes this statement: "Since the reduction of the dividend from 10 to 8 per cent., a present of 24,115 shares of Boston and Albany stock was given to the stockholders. This stock, at $280 per share, now equals $6,752,000. In 1892 there was issued to stockholders $5,000,000 of stock at par. The premium upon this at $180 per share is $9,000,000. Here was a bonus of $15,752,000 in these two items alone. This more than makes up for the loss of the 2 per cent. in dividends."

The proposed merger of the Boston and Albany line into the New York Central system has caused some calculations on the part of the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania people say that the Fitchburg Railroad is bound to follow the Boston and Albany into the Vanderbilt camp, and therefore it will become necessary for the Pennsylvania Railroad management to take immediate steps to protect its own interests in the New England States.

The amalgamation of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven and Hartford systems has been suggested, and representatives of each system have talked the matter over informally. Some of the Directors of the Consolidated lines in Connecticut are believed to favor either the sale or lease of that property to the Pennsylvania as a measure of self-protection against the steady encroachments of the Vanderbilts upon New England territory.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania system is cognizant of this feeling on the part of certain of the New Haven and Hartford people, and there are indications that as soon as the New York Central-Boston and Albany merger is accomplished, the Pennsylvania interest will reach out for the control of the Consolidated lines.

Although denials have recently been made that it is the purpose of the Vanderbilts to acquire the Fitchburg Railroad, the fact is known that representatives of the Vanderbilts have examined that property with much care and its value as a feeder and connecting link in New England territory has been favorably commented upon. The Fitchburg is the natural outlet of the West Shore Railroad.

TRIAL OF AUGUST BECKER.

Indictment Defective, but Another Returned by Grand Jury in the Case of the Alleged Wife Murderer.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The trial of August Becker, charged with having murdered and then dismembered and boiled the remains of his wife in order to leave him free to marry Ida Sutterlin, a seventeen-year-old girl, was suddenly interrupted to-day when it was found that the indictment named Mrs. Becker as Elizabeth, when it should have been Therese.

The jury had been sworn in and part of the evidence of the first witness heard when the attorneys for the defense moved that the defendant be discharged and the jury instructed to return a verdict of not guilty, as the evidence produced related to the killing of one Therese Becker, while the indictment alleged that the defendant had murdered Elizabeth Becker.

After an exciting conference between the prosecuting attorneys the State moved that a nolle prosequi be entered and the defendant be held on a bench warrant. The defense made the point that if the State enter a nolle prosequi the court must order a verdict of not guilty. The State maintained that Becker had not been in jeopardy for the murder of Therese Becker. Judge Stein then entered a nolle prosequi, and a bench warrant was issued for Becker, Judge Stein sitting as a committing magistrate and hearing evidence relating to the case.

In this proceeding the defense claims another error was committed. The witnesses were sworn by the Clerk of the criminal court. It was held by the defense that Judge Stein, sitting as a Magistrate, should have sworn the witnesses himself.

The Grand Jury this afternoon returned another indictment against Becker. The jurors were sent to their homes together, and when the case is again called for trial to-morrow nearly all of them will probably be retained.

The case is now in such shape that the prisoner's counsel are confident of a reversal by the Supreme Court if a verdict of guilty be returned.

ALLEGED DIAMOND SMUGGLER.

Louis Bush of New York Arrested in Detroit for Evading Duty.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—Louis Bush of 129 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York, is confined in jail here on suspicion of smuggling from Canada $20,000 worth of diamonds which he had in his possession. The diamonds were found tied around his ankles, wrapped in diamond paper.

The Treasury Department was recently informed that a $20,000 consignment of diamonds was soon to arrive, and Treasury agents were watching the border. Special Agent Lewis White, in Toronto, saw a New York diamond merchant meet Bush in a hotel Tuesday, take him away for a few hours, and then both went to the station, where Bush took a train for Windsor, Ont. Lewis followed, and warned the Customs officials at Detroit to give Bush every possible opportunity to declare any dutiable goods. This was done, and when he failed to declare anything his arrest and search followed.

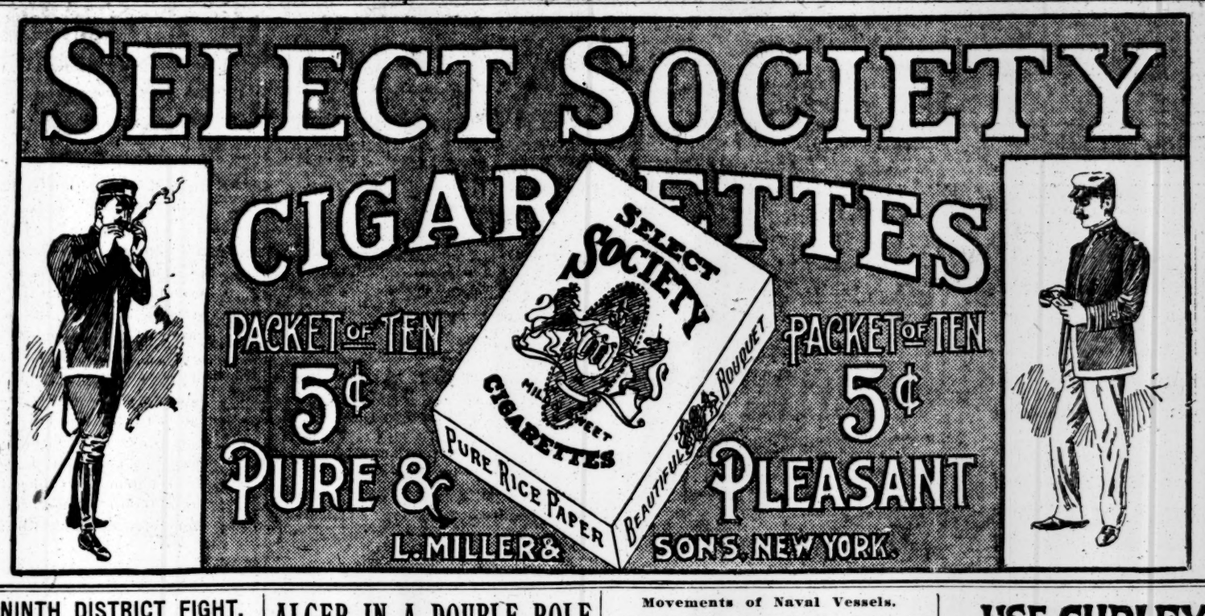
An Old Manager of Niblo's Dead.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 29.—Andrew Bache, father-in-law of J. B. Ayers, ex-Town Clerk, while walking in Pine Street this morning from his home, in South Street, to the railroad station, was stricken with an attack of apoplexy and died on the sidewalk before medical aid reached him. Mr. Bache was well known in former years in theatrical circles, and at one time managed the old Niblo's Garden, in Broadway, Manhattan. Of late years he had been engaged in the real estate business.

To Rockaway Beach by Water.

Commencing to-morrow the big side-wheel steamers Grand Republic and General Slocum of the Rockaway Beach Line, will make regular trips to that seaside resort. Excursionists may now visit the beach three times a day by this all-water route.

The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursions to Greenwood Lake and Glens, $1.00 round trip; including dinner at Casino, $1.50.—Adv



THE NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Charge that Members of the Anti-Sheehan Faction Are Intimidating Voters Denied.

The fight for supremacy in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District yesterday assumed a new phase when John C. Sheehan, the present leader, declared that he and his friends had indubitable proof that his enemies had violated the Corrupt Practices act and that it was the intention to call the attention of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury to the matter. The specific charge is that certain of the anti-Sheehan faction have been intimidating voters and that they have made efforts to coerce office holders into joining the revolt against Sheehan by threatening to have them removed from office.

Senator Louis Munzinger, who is steering the Sheehan craft through the troublous waters of the revolt, and incidentally acting as press agent for Mr. Sheehan, said last night: "We have positive proof that Frank J. Goodwin, who aspires to the leadership, and Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary and Chief Clerk of the City Court, have violated the recent amendment to the primary law and the Penal Code by threatening voters. We have letters which these two men have written to office holders and others ordering them to call at Goodwin's headquarters. If the first summons failed, another and more peremptory letter followed, and in several cases where the men who received the letters did call, Goodwin told them that they must come into the fight against Mr. Sheehan.

"Our case is in the hands of eminent lawyers who have no interest in either side of the controversy, and in due time the evidence will be made public and then submitted to the Grand Jury, and if the District Attorney does not take action, Gov. Roosevelt will be appealed to. The names of the men who have thus been threatened cannot now be made public."

Both Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Smith denounced Mr. Munzinger's statements as untrue. Mr. Goodwin admitted that he had written letters and addressed postal cards to every one in the district, but he denied that any threats had been used. All that the letters contained, Mr. Goodwin said, was a request that, if possible, the recipient should join the movement for a change in the leadership.

Mr. Sheehan yesterday exhibited one of the letters and one of the postal cards which had been sent to officeholders in the district. Both documents were exactly as Mr. Goodwin had represented, and there was no suggestion of an attempt at coercion. Both, however, bore this legend: "Tammany Organization, Ninth Assembly District. Headquarters Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue." This Mr. Sheehan contends is misleading, as the headquarters of the district are at the Pequod Club pending a change in the leadership.

Patrick Woods, who was mentioned in a newspaper yesterday as having been dismissed from the Dock Department because he supported Mr. Sheehan, and reinstated after he had declared his adherence to Mr. Goodwin, last night denied the truth of the report. He had been appointed at Mr. Goodwin's solicitation, and had never been laid off, nor discharged, for any cause whatsoever.

REPUBLICANS IN A DEAD-LOCK.

Convention Cannot Nominate an Assemblyman in Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 29.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention, in session in this city, is in a dead-lock. Five candidates have been presented for nomination for member of Assembly, as follows: Ira C. Miles of Edwards, Charles S. Plank of Waddington, Ira J. Fuller of Rossie, M. R. Sackett of Gouverneur, and Ara J. Moore of De Kalb. Forty-six ballots have been taken without variation, giving Miles, 8; Plank, 19; Sackett, 7; Moore, 4; Fuller, 11. Necessary for nomination, 25.

Two adjournments were had to fix matters, but the delegates stand firm. All the candidates are present, and a dark horse may be the solution of the difficulty. To-night, after six ballots without change, the convention adjourned until morning.

WILL SUPPORT CHICAGO PRIEST.

Epworth League Will Help Father Heldmann Run for Congress.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Father George D. Heldmann of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church has received strong assurance of support from an unexpected quarter in his race for Congress in the Second Congressional District, where he may stand as the candidate against William R. Lorimer a year from next Fall. A letter has been received by Father Heldmann from the Rev. Dr. Edwin E. Schell, General Secretary of the Epworth League, the organization of Methodist young people, indorsing his candidacy, and pledging the support of the league members in the district in case he should become a candidate.

The fact that Father Heldmann is a loyal and obedient servant of the Catholic Church, and that Dr. Schell is the head of the Methodist organization, the further fact that the two ministers are not acquainted and also that they belong to different political parties, make the letter unique from a political standpoint. Dr. Schell has also declared in an interview that he will support Father Heldmann, and make speeches for him when the time comes.

Maryland's Governorship.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary, in an interview, declared that he is not a candidate for Governor, and that he will work for the re-election of Gov. Lowndes, who will probably be renominated by the Republicans. A Washington report states that McKinley wishes Gary to be the State leader and thus supplant Senator Wellington. This Gary denies.

Brooklyn Employes Threatening.

President Clinton L. Rossiter and the other officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday declined to discuss rumors of a threatened strike among the company's employes other than to deny that there is any probability of a strike. On the other hand, numbers of the men assert that a general tie-up of the Transit Company's system is imminent. A mass meeting of the trolley men has been planned for to-night, when John N. Parsons, the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will make an address. It was stated yesterday that a committee would wait upon President Rossiter to-morrow and submit the grievances and demands of the men. If the company refuses to comply with these demands, it was declared, the ordering of a strike would be the next step. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which controls the Smith Street, De Kalb and Franklin Avenue lines, the only trolley roads in Brooklyn not in the Transit system, has averted a possible strike on its lines by renewing its contract and agreement with its employes. The contract is the same as has existed between the company and its employes since 1895, and is satisfactory to the men.

ALGER IN A DOUBLE ROLE

Caustic Comment Upon the Secretary by Senator Burrows.

THE SITUATION IN MICHIGAN

Mr. Burrows Says Mr. Alger Has Antagonized the President by Pooling with Pingree.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Burrows is not a long-range opponent of the Alger-Pingree combination. He has come to Washington on his way to meet a Senate committee in New York, and he was at the White House to-day. After his visit he declared that he had not mentioned Michigan politics to the President, but he added: "All I care to say as to Michigan politics is that the State is unqualifiedly for the Administration, and the man who is contrary to this sentiment, directly or indirectly, singly or in alliance with others, will go down."

But he had more to say than that during the day. He reiterates his opinion that there is not the slightest doubt that Senator McMillan will be re-elected to his seat in the Senate; that the Michigan conditions are such that Secretary Alger, if he were well informed, would see that he is entering upon a hopeless struggle.

"In my opinion," said the Senator, "the alliance of Pingree and Alger is a source of superior weakness to the latter, instead of an element of strength. Pingree is not as strong in the State now as he was when I had my last Senatorial campaign and was successful. At that time Pingree left nothing undone to defeat me. He made the Senatorial contest the chief issue of the State Legislative campaign and my defeat the primary object of the Legislature. His Senatorial candidate at that time was an experienced and resourceful politician who knew every inch of ground in the State. Despite all this, when the time came to count the votes I easily had more than enough.

"Now Pingree and Alger will go straight against one of the strongest and steadiest sentiments in the Republicanism of the State. I refer to the strong McKinley support in the State. Michigan thoroughly believes in McKinley, and will let nothing intervene to divert it from giving the strongest possible indorsement of his Administration.

"And don't make a mistake on this one point: When Alger intrusts his political fortunes with Pingree he becomes an anti-Administration man in Michigan.

"After the publication of the so-called understanding between the Secretary and the Governor, Gen. Alger tried to relieve himself of its consequences here in Washington by declaring that he understood that Pingree was a supporter of McKinley and the Administration, or at least something to that effect. Pingree promptly retorted in effect that he was against the Administration.

"In Michigan it is so well known that Pingree is against the National Administration that no one of any party or faction doubts it. Therefore, when Pingree and Alger join political fortunes Alger becomes actively opposed in Michigan to the Administration of which he is a member. I have no information as to whether he will remain in the Cabinet.

"Neither would I attempt to say whether he can be an anti-Administration man in Michigan and at the same time an Administration man in Washington."

LOCK-OUT AT PINGREE'S WORKS

Threatened Strike of 100 Employes of Pingree & Smith's Detroit Shoe Factory Caused the Action.

DETROIT, June 29.—A complete lock-out is in effect this afternoon at Pingree & Smith's big shoe factory, which employs upward of six hundred people. The only work in progress is that necessary to clean up the machines.

The trouble was forced by a strike this noon of employes of the turning and welt departments. Three weeks ago the factory started new machines in the shoe-turning department, which are operated partly by boys, in place of men. The Shoemakers' Union decided that unless higher wages were paid in that department the hundred men employed in the turning and welt departments should quit to-day. The company announced that if these men went out the entire factory would be shut down.

The employes also complain that, while the Pingree company and its employes have hitherto fixed the scale of wages for the year in May, this was not done this year. Last pay day the company notified all employes that it had discontinued the use of the union stamp.

The company gave out a signed statement this afternoon to the effect that its agreements with employes cannot apply to work undertaken by new methods, which are yet in an experimental stage. It states that the benefits of the union stamp are found to be not commensurate with its inconveniences, but that the company expects to treat with its employes as formerly.

Frank C. Pingree this afternoon said that reasonable time would be allowed to the strikers for consideration, but that, rather than suffer a long shut-down the firm would employ non-union men to fill the strikers' places.

MEXICO REFUSES EXTRADITION.

Will Not Surrender John Keeton, a Fugitive from Justice.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29.—The Mexican Government has declined to grant the extradition of John Keeton, the fugitive American under arrest and in jail in Juarez, Mexico, charged with complicity in the robbery of a Texas and Pacific passenger train and the murder of the fireman in Coleman County, Texas, over a year ago.

The extradition is sought on the indictment of Keeton, which alleges that he was an accomplice in the crime. The Mexican Government holds that the new extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico contains no provision for the extradition of a fugitive charged with being an accomplice in a crime. Keeton is under indictment in Sutton and Calverde Counties for sheep stealing, and it is probable that application will be made for his extradition on that charge.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Boston has sailed from Nagasaki for Yokohama, en route for Mare Island, via Honolulu. She is to be put out of commission and extensively rebuilt in her interior mechanism and equipment.

The Prairie has arrived at New London, Conn., with the District of Columbia naval battalion aboard.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:35
Moon rises	11:50		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:50	Gov. Isl'd	1:16	H. Gate	3:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:29	Gov. Isl'd	2:00	H. Gate	3:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanhu, Central America	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Newlynn, La Plata	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Matanzas	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Buffon, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhem der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 29; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

Mails from Yokohama, June 8, and Honolulu, June 20, are due to arrive in New York on Monday, July 3. Mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are also due in New York on July 3.

Mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle, are due in New York on Tuesday, July 4.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steam ship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 7 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

‡SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 30.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Britannic, Liverpool, June 21.
Buffalo, Hull, June 18.
Island, Christiansand, June 16.
Lisneve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Salerno, Newcastle, June 15.
Santiago, Santiago, June 24.
Wineland, Shields, June 15.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Advance, Colon, June 24.
British King, Antwerp, June 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 24.
Hilder, Curacoa, June 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, June 27.
Cearense, Ceara, June 22.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 29.
Cymric, Liverpool, June 23.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, June 25.
La Champagne, Havre, June 24.
Leitrim, London, June 18.
Menominee, London, June 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 29.
Strabo, St. Lucia, June 25.
Wells City, Swansea, June 18.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

Louisiana, New Orleans, June 28.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 24.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, June 22.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 23.
Strathleven, Dunkirk, June 19.
Taormina, Shields, June 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Chalmette, New Orleans, June 29.
Noordland, Antwerp, June 24.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, June 20.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Bremen, Bremen, June 24.
British King, Antwerp, June 24.
Euxinia, Shields, June 21.
European, London, June 23.
Lahn, Bremen, June 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, June 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 28.

Arrived.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmassen, Samana, six days, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Harnden, Trieste May 26, Mari June 3, Messina 7th, Palermo 9th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg June 18, and Boulogne 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island at 9:35 P. M.

SS Obi

Hints For a Holiday

THE store closes at twelve o'clock noon, to-morrow, and on other Saturdays through the hot weather months. The bulk of the holiday buying will come to-day.

One never gets such an idea of the comprehensiveness of this store as when he attempts to tell its whole story in a few newspaper inches. At the best, these are but superficial hints. The great substance of the stocks is little more than suggested. Yet, with all its inadequacies, the news is of deep importance.

A Good Negligee Shirt For 25c.

Five hundred dozen of these go on sale this morning on the Fifth Floor. You may not think that 25c. will buy much goodness in shirts. Look at these, and admit that you have learned something about merchandising power.

They are fresh, new goods. We don't claim them as dollar, seventy-five cent or even half-dollar shirts, although they will compare favorably with some that we have seen sold at the latter price. They are simply well-made, good-looking, good-fitting shirts, in new and pretty patterns of stripes and checks and mixtures, and the best quarter's worth we have ever seen in shirts of any kind.

Five Hundred Dozen of them, and not one too many for to-day's selling.

Flags! See the Main Aisle Display

This prominent avenue through the center of the store is the place of honor usually, for important trade movements. *It* is honored to-day in its decorations of the Star Spangled Banner. Of course, you'll want to decorate for Independence Day. Here is the wherewithal. Flags,—silk or bunting, and in all sizes from the lapel decoration to the biggest banner for pole use; brilliant lanterns, and streamers and ribbons, in the loved red-white-and-blue.

Flags of best quality bunting:

3 ft. x 5 ft., $1.75	8 ft. x 15 ft., $8.50
4 ft. x 6 ft., $2.50	10 ft. x 15 ft., $10.25
5 ft. x 8 ft., $3.75	10 ft. x 20 ft., $14
6 ft. x 10 ft., $5	12 ft. x 20 ft., $16

8 ft. x 12 ft., $6.50 15 ft. x 25 ft., $25.
Silk flags from 10c. to $55.
A full assortment of poles, holders, etc., at most reasonable prices.

The Right Sorts of Men's Serge Suits Our selling of these suits last year made a new record for our clothing store. Governed by that pleasant experience, we bought tremendously of the best serges in the world, and made them up for this year's selling. The result proves the accuracy of our judgment of your appreciation, for already we have left last season's figures far behind.

We believe that this is because men are learning something about our clothing principles. One of these is that we won't sell a poor suit. It follows that our prices are not always the lowest;—not even Wanamaker's can compete against trash in mere figures; — but we haven't yet found anyone who can meet us in that last and best test—quality for price.

Serge suits here are of good serges, that hold their color, their shape and their "set." Even the cheapest of our suits will do that.

Our lowest priced suit is one at $10, and we stand behind it with these promises. The best is one of English Clay serge, silk-lined, at $25.

About Men's Bicycle Clothing Bargain-time in the bicycle clothing branch, and scores of interesting things to offer. Only a few can be mentioned here. For instance, take these suits of Irish homespuns and of wool crashes. They would be fairly priced at $8. These are to go at $5. Latest style. A lot of these especially for stout men. No less interesting are these:

At $3.50—Men's bicycle trousers of "Khaki;" the new fabric for bicycle trousers; cool and serviceable.
At $2—Boys' crash bicycle trousers.
At $2.50 and $3—Some trousers of splendid all-wool fabrics; made in the riding breeches shape.

Boys' Summer Clothing Lots of new prices, — good things to look at all through. The good sorts, all of them:

At 25c.—Shirt waists and blouses, odds and ends, percales and seersuckers; values up to 75c.; 3 to 12 years.
At 35c.—1,500 pairs boys' washable knee trousers.
At $2.25—Boys' bicycle knee trousers (riding breeches shape) made of "Khaki;" the coolest and most serviceable fabric worn.
WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS—3 to 12 years
At $1.50—Of striped Galateas; handsomely trimmed; some with white duck collars; the usual $2 kinds.
At $2—About 500 suits in Galatea stripes, brown linen and white duck; some have sold as high as $4.
At $1.75—Made of blue mixed creole; white duck shields, embroidered, and lanyards; exceptionally good value.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sweets for the Fourth Candy for the National Birthday. New and fresh novelties, delicious combinations of flavor. An important feature of a holiday outing. A word of small prices:

Chocolate-covered Nougats, Peanut Brittle, Cream Cherries and Caramels, at
20c. a Pound
And Fruit Glace, a fresh importation, in 5-lb. boxes, at $1.50 a box.
Basement.

More Lingerie Less Prices We hasten these reductions for the benefit of your vacation wardrobe. The prettiest lingerie, billowy and cool, cut and trimmed from the latest models, still worth full original prices, ready for your convenience:

NIGHT GOWNS
One variety, high neck, yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle on collar and sleeves. Another, Empire neck; shield of fine plaits and point de Paris insertion and lace; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; regularly 50c. each; present price
THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS EACH
CHEMISES
Six different styles: cambric or muslin; plaited and trimmed with lace or embroidery and insertion; open or closed fronts; all necks and armholes trimmed; prices were 35c. to 65c.; going now at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH
WHITE PETTICOATS
Muslin or cambric; umbrella ruffles; nearly all trimmed with embroidery and insertion; a few with lace; reduced from $1.50 and $1.75 to $1; from $3.75 to $1.75; from $4 to $2; from $5.50 to $2.75, from $6 to $3; from $6.50 to $3.25.
A few French hand-made skirts, with scalloped embroidery ruffles; reduced from $2 to $1.25.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Dressing Sacques, Half Prices Because they are broken sizes, and almost imperceptibly mussed, the whole beautiful assortment,—lawns, dimities, cambrics and Swiss muslins, in all their varied trimmings of lace, embroidery or ribbon; in all their color designs and tasteful patterns of construction, are going at Half Prices. Original markings, from $4 to $35 each; present rates, from $2 to $17.50,—all the way, exactly half.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery and Underwear For All Unexcelled assortments of superior Summer goods assembled here. Light in weight, new in style, attractive in appearance and in prices.

FOR MEN
At 25c. each—Light-weight plain balbriggan shirts and drawers; ecru, lavender, or sky blue; also light blue with white stripes; minimum value 38c. each.
At 12½c. pair—Half hose in fine gauge black cotton; also light-weight unbleached balbrigan; doube soles and high spliced heels; were 17c. and 25c.
FOR WOMEN
At 25c. each—Light-weight Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, sleeveless; silk trimmed and taped; also fine cotton in high neck, short or long sleeves; regular and extra sizes.
At 12½c. pair—"Regular made" imported fast black cotton stockings; double soles and high spliced heels; worth 20c. pair.
At 3 pairs for 50c.—Fine gauge fast black cotton stockings; black and black with unbleached feet; latter in sizes 8 to 9½ only; value 25c. pair.
At 25c. pair—Fine fast black lisle thread stockings; Rembrandt ribbed; extra spliced heels and toes; value 38c. pair.
FOR CHILDREN
Fast black cotton stockings; narrow ribbed, with double knees, spliced heels and toes, and unbleached feet; unusually good quality; sizes 5 and 5½, 15c. pair; 6, 6½, 7, 20c.; 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 25c.
Broadway.

Men's Bathing Suits, $2.50 Each Lower-priced suits, in plenty, if you wish them—some at only $1. But this at $2.50 deserves special mention, for it's the best value we've ever offered in a store where there are none but good values. These, of fine, firmly woven woolen Jersey cloth, navy blue or black, colored stripes at bottom of Jersey, sleeves and trunks. All two-piece suits.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Another Chance In Perfumes Queen Mary and other makes are represented in the list that follows. An occasion signalized by two particular offers, at
10c. and 25c.
Good choosing at either, and all bargains at both.

FOR 10c.—Choice of—
8 oz. bottle Woodland Violet Ammonia.
8 oz. bottle Bay Rum. 8 oz. bottle Florida Water.
Box Talcum Powder, with chamois.
Small bottle Woodland Violet Extract.
Small bottle California Violet Extract.
Almond Meal. Smelling Salts.
Sachet Envelopes, assorted odors.
FOR 25c.—Choice of—
4 oz. bottle Wildwood Violet Water.
½ pint Jug of Witch Hazel. 3 oz. Eau de Quinine.
Danish Cologne, long green bottle.
3 oz. Violet Water.
3 oz. Toilet Water, assorted odors.
¾ oz. Tripie Extracts, assorted odors.
Sachet Powder, 2 oz. bottles. Bottle Bath Tablets.
EXTRACTS BY THE OZ., 25c.—We furnish bottles.
Crab Apple Violet Lilac
White Rose Stephanotis
Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Still Separate Skirts More skirts that pleased you—all kinds from one to ten-dollars markings. The ten-dollar skirts are an unusual offering even for us. Hear about them:—

At $10—The best pique in the best colors, navy blue, gray, cadet blue and white; trimmed in varied beautiful fashions, both simple and ornate, with braid, embroidery and insertion; rich, graceful, elegant; values up to $16.50.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Telling of Desirable Corsets Of course, they should be light and cool and well-fitting. These have all those essential qualities, and more—they're exceptionally low-priced:

At 40c.—A lot of ventilated corsets; long and short waists; some short hips.
At $1—L. R. corsets of double imported net; short and long waists. Also Thompson's; short, medium and long waists; of single net. And some R. G. corsets with long waists.
At $1.75—Lillian (imported) corset of extra strong net; short, medium and long waists.
At $2.25—Lillian of extra fine light-weight net; long waist. Same in batiste, $3.
Second Floor, Tenth Street.

Men's Madras Shirts, 50c. Each Here's a lot of 150 dozen, all of such exceptionally good quality for the price that they will remain ours only a little while. They are of madras, in neat patterns, and made and finished as carefully as shirts that sell regularly for double. Choose from a good assortment at 50c. One pair of detachable cuffs.

Men's Garters, 3 pairs, 25c. This quality usually sells at 20c. a pair. We have 1,440 pairs, of lisle, in plaids and stripes, nickel trimmings, to sell at 3 pairs for 25c.

Men's Suspenders, at 25c. These are Summer "galluses" of percale and pique; glove elastic ends and button cast-offs, Well worth the price—a quarter a pair.
Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

The Continental Bicycles Not even the charm of the Orient, nor, last season the solid excellence of the Humber, has interfered with the steady selling of the Contenental Bicycle.

A favorite for some years, it has reached its greatest and best in public favor this season. The price has something to do with it, of course. Where can you find another such $25 worth?

A wheel as good as it is handsome,—praise of it could take no better form.

SUNDRIES

BELLS
Bristol, 20c. and 25c.
Continuous Ringing, 60c., 65c., and 75c.
New Departure, 25c., 30c., up to 75c.
OIL LAMPS
Everlit, 75c. Banner, $1.18.
20th Century, $1.35. Miller, A1, $1.30.
Neverout, $2.70. Searchlight, $2.50.
GAS LAMPS
Wizard, $1.50. Calcium King, $1.75.
Majestic, $2.50.
TOE CLIPS
Club, 10c. Roller, 25c. Stirrup, 18c. Sager, 35c.
Columbia Anti-Rust, 30c.
SADDLES
Wanamaker, padded, $1. Brown, hard, $2.
Christy Adjustable, $5. Wheeler, $1.50.
Lovekin, $1.50.
TIRES
Wanamaker, 1¾, 1¼, 1¾, $4.50 pair.
Hartford, 1¾, 1¼, 1¾, $6.25 pair.
MISCELLANEOUS
7-U Plating, 15c. Three-in-One-Oil, 12c.
Never Hot, 15c. Cleveland Blue, 5c.
Phoenix Carrier, 25c. Lamson's Carrier, 40c to 90c
Dexter Carrier, net bag, 50c.
Rubber Grips, 40c. and 60c.
Yankee Watches, 75c. Champion Watches, $1.
Niagara Pedals, 75c. pair.
Cyclers' Drinking Cups, 15c. and 20c.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN 1900

Will Not Be a Candidate for the Presidency, He Says.

WANTS M'KINLEY RENOMINATED

The Governor States His Position in Positive Terms in Interviews at Albany and in This City.

ALBANY, June 29.—Gov. Roosevelt, who stopped off at this city this afternoon for a few moments on his way to New York City from the West, declared that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1900, and that he is in favor of a renomination of President McKinley. In an interview at the railway station he said:

"I have had an exceedingly good time, and have thoroughly enjoyed myself. I have been as much touched as surprised. I have been delighted with the West.

"Everybody in the West is for McKinley's renomination, and I am most emphatically for his renomination, of course. I feel that both the extreme rapidity with which the country has gone up the path of prosperity under President McKinley's Administration and the conduct of the war in the Philippines make it the duty of every man to stand with it, and render President McKinley's renomination a necessity. We must smash out this insurrection there by force of arms, and then we can consider terms of peace."

Gov. Rosevelt was joined at the train by Mr. Youngs, his private secretary; Assemblyman Fallows of New York City, Assemblyman Murphy, who is a member of the Special Legislative Committee on Taxation, and Austin G. Fox, one of the special attorneys who are employed in examining the testimony taken in the canal improvement inquiry.

Gov. Roosevelt reached the Grand Central Station at 6:25 yesterday evening, accompanied by Private Secretary Youngs. He insisted that he had nothing to say, until one of the group of newspaper men surrounding him asked if it was true that he had said that he "resigned" his claims to the Presidency in favor of Mr. McKinley. Then the Governor's eyes snapped through his eyeglasses. He had been talking to another man on another subject until the word "resigned" reached his ear.

"I never said I 'resigned' anything," he said earnestly. "I never used that word or any like it, or any expression with that significance. I want it understood distinctly that I have not pretended to consider myself to be in a position to 'resign' anything. If anybody has put the word 'resign' in my mouth it is wrong. I simply meant to say I was for Mr. McKinley for President in 1900. I had nothing to 'resign.'"

When asked if he had found the people of the West in favor of prosecuting the war in the Philippines the Governor's eyes snapped again and he replied:

"Of course; they all are."

"That is your impression from discussing the matter with the people out there?"

"That is a question of Americanism and loyalty," he answered quickly. "I never discuss a question like that. I take it as a matter of course that every American feels the same way. Of course the Western people feel so. I know that. I didn't have to ask them about it. No doubt about their feeling ever entered my mind."

When asked about his experiences in the West, and what kind of time he had, Gov. Roosevelt smiled broadly and said:

"A thoroughly delightful time. I enjoyed all of it."

He sent for a time table, and after a hasty glance over it said he would leave for Oyster Bay at 10:12 o'clock, and that meanwhile he would dine with a friend, probably Gen. F. V. Greene, who, with Gen. Leonard Wood, met him at the station.

The Governor seemed to be more inclined to talk of the Rough Riders than of politics, and turned away from those who were trying to get from him an expression on political or State matters to speak of individual members of his regiment.

He said he had had five minutes' conversation with Austin G. Fox on the canal commission matter, but did not care to say anything for publication on that subject.

CUBA'S RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Two Men Claim to Have Capital to Build the Central Line.

HAVANA, June 29.—The Cuban Central Railroad controversy is exciting great interest. Señor Castenaua, when he was here, declared his intention to purchase every foot of railway in the island and to build the Cuban Central Line to connect all points. He bought several lines with English capital placed at his disposal.

Gen. Greenwood, who is in Havana, makes almost the same claim, and has almost daily interviews with Governor General Brooke. He asserts that he has unlimited capital for building purposes and that he received a concession from the Spanish Government, after years of argument, long before the Americans intervened in Cuba. His proposals are receiving a good deal of attention from the local press. The public is divided in opinion regarding them, many believing that Gen. Greenwood is thoroughly earnest and sincere. There is a universal desire to have a railway through the centre of the island, irrespective of who builds it.

Miss Barton and Cuban Orphans.

HAVANA, June 29.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society has sent Gen. Lee a list of 440 names of orphans now being cared for in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. She asks that Government rations be issued to these, on condition that the Red Cross Society supplies their other wants.

THE BROOKLYN WILL REMAIN.

Secretary Long Says There Was No Intention of Ordering the Cruiser to Depart Before July 3.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—"The Brooklyn will not leave New York until after July 3. The men of that fine cruiser shall have their reunion, and, even if she were ready to go to Newport to-morrow, she should not budge until after July 3."

This is the way Secretary of the Navy Long talked to-night when his attention was directed to a report from New York to the effect that the Brooklyn was to be hurried out of New York Harbor on July 2, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the ship's men have arranged for July 3 a celebration of the great fight at Santiago a year ago, in which the cruiser played so conspicuous a part, and left so many traces of her importance as a fighting machine.

"I suppose this report has grown out of some of the orders sent over about the Brooklyn. Once a ship gets into a navy yard there is always some difficulty, in times of peace, in getting her out again. After the accident that laid her up it was necessary to attend to some little fittings, and orders have been sent over from time to time, probably because of this tenacity with which a ship sticks to a navy yard, to hurry up everything in order that the vessel may join the Atlantic Squadron, to which she belongs.

"Some requests were made by Capt. Jewell that were complied with, and with the granting of the requests went more urgent directions to hurry her up. I suppose from these orders have arisen the report that the Brooklyn was to be hurried away. It is desirable that the Brooklyn shall be with her consorts at Newport, but it is not important that she should be there on July 3 or July 4.

"I have read about the arrangements made by the men of the ship to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Santiago. If the Brooklyn were ready to go to-night she should remain at the navy yard until after that celebration. No, Sir, there is no intention to interfere with the arrangements made by them to celebrate a 3d of July which they have helped to make memorable. I hope they will have a good time."

To Command in Sampson's Absence.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Long to-day signed an order designating Capt. H. C. Taylor to command the North Atlantic Squadron during the month's leave of Admiral Sampson, which begins early next month.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEWEY'S NAME NOT APPLAUDED

The National Social and Political Conference Listens to Anti-Expansion Speeches—Sensational Utterances.

BUFFALO, June 29.—The National Social and Political Conference resumed its session this morning to discuss non-partisan efforts in political reform. The subject is divided into eight subdivisions—expansion and militarism, permanent internal tribunal, proportional representation, recall or imperative mandate, single tax, non-partisanship, temperance, and organized labor. Each speaker was limited to ten minutes, with twenty minutes for discussion under three-minute rule. The Rev. H. W. Thomas of Chicago presided, and discussed "Expansion and Militarism." Mr. Thomas was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Cubans.

In speaking of the war in the Philippines, he declared it the saddest thing in the history of the United States. As militarism, in his opinion, tends to despotism, he opposed it, believing that industrialism means democracy and the preservation of the liberties of the people. During Mr. Thomas's remarks not a sound of applause greeted Admiral Dewey's name.

William J. Ghent of New York took the opposite side of the question, and declared that popular sympathy was with the Government. "When it is possible," said Mr. Ghent, "for a man to mention the magnificent victory of Dewey, without the loss of a man or ship, and to speak of the great victory at Santiago, where not a ship was lost and only one life was lost—when this is possible in this country without a single sign of applause, I say to you that it simply illustrates the impotence of the body before which the remarks were made."

Prof. George D. Herron of Iowa College declared: "We are living in this country to-day under a military dictatorship of the most contemptible kind. This was an illegal war, and we are being governed without a constitution in America to-day. We are in that same period from which the Roman Republic passed to the reign of the Caesars, who were simply chiefs of police for the property classes." His remarks caused something of a sensation.

Miss Lucinda B. Chandler of Chicago put in an earnest plea for the expansion of the love of liberty in the hearts of the people as the true safeguard against militarism.

Frank J. Stevens of Philadelphia characterized the affair in the Philippines as "murder of people, murder of the love of freedom and of our fellow-men."

Mrs. Edwin D. Mead of Boston spoke on "A Permanent International Tribunal." While advocating international arbitration, she did not go the length of claiming that the standing army could be wholly abolished.

ABRAHAM GRUBER AND DEWEY.

Persons Who Attended a Meeting Regarding a Reception Wanted to Know What It Was All About.

A week ago Abraham Gruber sent out a lot of circulars to a lot of citizens asking them to act as members of a committee for the presentation of a suitable memorial to Admiral Dewey. The circular was headed in large type "Dewey Testimonial," and to it was subscribed the name of Mr. Gruber as "Chairman pro tem" and the name of Arthur Hoffman, secretary to Superintendant McCullagh, as "Secretary pro tem."

The circular was a gem in phraseology and went on to say that the presentation of a suitable memorial to Admiral Dewey had been from time to time under advisement by many leading citizens. It went to talk about the purchase of a home in Washington for the hero of Manila, which project, it said, had the indorsement of President McKinley among others.

Immediately following the paragraph about the indorsement of the President comes the statement that it has been suggested that part of the fund necessary shall be raised by a "monster dramatic performance of the play of the 'White Squadron' to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House early in October under the auspices of a committee of one thousand or more prominent citizens in the city of New York." Incidentally it is mentioned that the "monster performance" is also to partake of the nature of a celebration of the return of Admiral Dewey, whose presence is expected at the performance.

To the casual reader of the circular it would appear that the President had rather given his sanction to this scheme than to the home-fund plan, and the recipient of the circular is informed that his name has been suggested as "one who would be proud to assist in the proposed movement," and he was asked to attend a meeting to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

According to schedule the meeting came off last night. There were twenty-five persons present, among them Mr. Gruber and Mr. Hoffman, but only one or two of those whose names follow. Mr. Gruber opened the proceedings by reading a list of names of persons from whom he said he had received acceptances—that is, that they would be willing to serve on a committee. The following is the list:

Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Robert Hoe, R. G. Dun, Rear Admiral Osbon, Frank Tilford, E. Ellery Anderson, Charles Hulkley Hubbell, Henry Clews, Thomas P. Fowler, President New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company; Judge W. W. Goodrich, Leonard Cheney, Commodore United States Navy, retired; Judge James A. Blanchard, ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, Ashbel P. Fitch, Robert E. Bonaer, James Byrne, Edward H. Hobbs, Norman S. Dike, Henry O. Cole, A. M. Jacobs, M. D., Rastus S. Ransom, Thomas H. Wagstaff, Theodore P. Gilman, Judge W. M. Cohen, George V. N. Baldwin, E. C. French, L. J. Reckendorfer, B. Aymar Sands, Gen. George W. Wingate, John A. Quintard, Miles M. O'Brien, Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, Samuel T. Carter, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Charles L. Adams, Hon. George W. Brush, William A. Deering, George V. Brower, Samuel W. Ehrich, William H. Corwine, Charles W. Dayton, James Rowland, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President Long Island Railroad Company; D. D. McKoom, Johnston Livingston, Henry D. Gitterman, E. H. Weatherbee, Alonzo T. Decker, F. H. Allen, J. J. Velton, Carl H. De Silver W. B. Crisp, William G. L. Betsch, Andrew C. Zabriskie, E. C. Williams, Julius Hart, Matthew F. Donohue, William C. Clopton, Henry French, David E. Austen, Leroy B. Crane, J. S. Carlin, Joseph H. Williamson, Eugene Wise, Bernard F. Martin, John W. Keller, George C. Austin, E. S. Spellman, Charles Foster, C. D. Marsh, Caswell A. Mayo, Edward Early, J. S. Roddy, and P. F. Trainor.

Mr. Gruber read this list over again for the benefit of Col. F. C. Loveland, who came in after the first reading, and then he made a speech telling what a great thing it would be to raise a fund for a Dewey home. No mention was made of the "monster performance" or of the "White Squadron." Mr. Gruber suggested a temporary organization, and Rear Admiral Osbon was elected Chairman. Mr. Hoffman read a resolution, to the effect that the Chairman be empowered to select a committee of fifty from the list read, and then a man sitting with Mr. Hoffman nominated Mr. Hoffman for temporary Secretary, and he was elected.

As soon as Mr. Hoffman was elected, his nominator moved that the meeting adjourn. Some of those present looked startled, and Mr. Gruber jumped into the breach with a suggestion that Col. Loveland, whom he knew and respected, be asked for some suggestions. Col. Loveland said that he had no idea that he was to be called upon, and said that, while he was in hearty sympathy with a movement for a Dewey Home Fund, his time would be taken up by his labors on the municipal committee, and he really could not give any time to anything else. Then the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gruber said later that he was not at all surprised that men who had sent acceptances had not appeared. He did not expect them. It was enough, he said, that they had indorsed the movement. He was asked who owned the play of "The White Squadron," and he said he really did not know. Mr. Hoffman said he thought a man named Pearson owned the play.

"Why was not some mention made of the 'monster performance' at the meeting?" was asked.

"That will come later," was Mr. Hoffman's reply.

Several of the persons present said later that they would like to know what the meeting had all been about, but there was no one to enlighten them.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Collected by Henry Newman, 628 Broadway: Marks Arnheim, $1; Henry A. Roth, $1; A. L. Kruger, $1; J. S. Hart, $1; M. & L. Hess, $1; Morris Samuels, $1; H. H. Herts, Jr., $1; collected by Theodore W. Myers, 20 New Street, $70; total, $77.

Dewey Reception Committee's Work.

The Committee on Plan and Scope, which will arrange the programme for the reception to be given in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey to this city, will hold a meeting at the office of President Guggenheimer of the Council, in the City Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All the other committees will hold meetings earlier in the day and a tentative programme, it is hoped, will be outlined.

NO OFFICERS ARE NEEDED

Rush at Washington for Places in the New Volunteer Force.

POLITICIANS ARE GATHERING

The Adjutant General Says There Is No Need of Applying—"Everything Is Fixed."

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was not in his usually amiable frame of mind this morning when he reached his office.

"Before and after breakfast," he declared, "I had to answer the personal applications of at least twenty young men who insist upon being appointed officers in the new forces," and then he expressed an opinion about the premature printing of news from the War Department. Not long after was made known the fact that on June 22, with the hope of preventing information about the formation of new regiments from getting out, an order had been delivered to all the employes of the Adjutant General's office to prevent them from communicating to the public the plans in preparation for securing additional forces without resorting to the old way of calling upon the States for quotas.

All day long there has been a stream of people pouring toward the offices of the President and the Secretary of War in search of commands. Word has been sent to the White House that the trains from all parts of the country are bearing toward Washington enterprising members of Congress who hope to pick up a few appointments for their most useful and influential constituents. There seems to be no way of convincing them that there are to be no offices to be disposed of here.

"We have fixed up all that," said Gen. Corbin. "All the officers have been selected already from among those who have seen service in the Philippines and who are now there. Every man appointed will have made a record, will be familiar with the country and the peculiarities of the service, and will know how to bring up recruits who may be sent to them. With such officers there will be little difference in six months between the new regiments and the old ones."

The President and Gen. Corbin have talked over the subject twice to-day, for a short time in the morning and again in the afternoon, when the President drove out, taking Gen. Corbin with him to do some talking while he held the reins and enjoyed the cool breeze. In view of the fact that arrangements were made as long ago as June 22, before the arrival of Gen. Alger, some wonder is expressed at the War Department that Gen. Alger should allow his favorite newspapers to announce that it was not until his return that the President yielded to the suggestion that 40,000 men should be provided for Otis, and that he should have that number all the time for field service with an additional number to police Manila and to take sick leave without robbing the army of its effective strength.

A new alarm was sounded this morning which the War Department at once did its best to suppress. The report was circulated somewhere that it was in contemplation to enlist men in Cuba to be sent to the Philippines to fight the Filipinos. The authorities at once pointed out that Congress did permit the raising of men for service in the localities in which they might be enlisted, but nowhere is there any permission given to raise troops in one country to do service in another one acquired in the late war. The assertion is that the report is a foolish fabrication that would not have gained circulation if the one who first heard it had only consulted the law.

The first volunteers to be raised for service in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiments now being formed by Gen. Otis. It is not believed there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men. It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but meanwhile they will be drilled and taught marksmanship in camp. It is estimated that three months are required to make soldiers of new recruits.

The officers of the War Department think that a number of volunteers now coming home will desire to return to the Philippines for a short service after they have had an opportunity to see home and friends. These men are regarded as the most desirable for the regiments being organized by Gen. Otis.

It is learned at the War Department that there is no actual rush to get the new organizations to Gen. Otis at the present time. The rainy season having set in, it is not believed that these troops will be necessary for service, except to relieve those who have been on active duty.

The transport service is said to be sufficient, though ships may be chartered temporarily if needed.

There are two regular transports now at San Francisco—the Pennsylvania and City of Para—one sailing June 30, and the other July 12, carrying fifty-five officers and 2,300 men. The Zealandia, Sheridan, and Valencia, with fifty-six officers and 2,878 men, now on the way to Manila, are expected to arrive between July 20 and 29. There are now on their way from Manila the Indiana, Newport, Indiana, carrying 123 officers and 2,204 men. They are expected to arrive between July 12 and 18. At Manila there are the Hancock, Sherman, Senator, Morgan City, Warren, and Grant, capable of carrying 278 officers and 6,456 men. It is expected that these ships will bring back the State volunteers as soon as Gen. Otis decides to send them.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

It Is Not Thought Probable They Will Rendezvous at Camp Black or Montauk Point.

According to well-informed army officers, the army of recruits which President McKinley recently decided to raise to reinforce the United States Army in the Philippines will not rendezvous at Camp Black or Montauk Point, as has been rumored, but will be gathered together on the west coast.

Depot Quartermaster Col. Kimball, at the Army Building, said yesterday that he had received a long letter from his son, Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Quartermaster of the Department of Gen. Shafter, with headquarters at the Presidio, near San Francisco. The letter describes the huge camp of instruction which has been in operation there for some time and to which the recruits from all over the country are now being sent as fast as they are signed. Men are arriving there now at the rate of 200 per day, and already 4,000 are gathered there. For several months past the authorities at the camp have been sending the best drilled of these men in small batches with every outgoing transport bearing regular regiments.

Col. Kimball stated that he had received no communication from the War Department here regarding the plans for the increased force of the army, but from the dearth of transport facilities here he considered it highly improbable that any camp would be established here. There are only two transports here available for the Philippine service. They are the Logan and Thomas, formerly the Atlantic transport liners Manitoba and Minnewaska. Bids will be invited to-day for the conversion of these two vessels into troopships. The Logan and Thomas, each of which has a capacity of about 1,800 men, will be ready to sail for Manila in about three months. The men as they arrive here will probably be taken care of at the various forts nearby, or may be brought in a body from the Western camp of instruction.

It was said that while the department has not authorized the Quartermaster's Department here to ask for vessels, they would not refuse to consider a proposition for a number of steamers. Recruits are now being sent from this city to the San Francisco camp at the rate of fifty a day.

DISCLAIMS AMERICAN CRUELTY.

Member of Philippine Commission Denies that Prisoners Were Shot.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, today cabled The Times-Herald denying reports that Filipino prisoners were shot by order of American officers. This was in response to a cable inquiry sent by H. H. Kohlsaat, as follows:

"Charles Brenner, Minneapolis, Kan., writes home: 'Company I had four prisoners, and did not know what to do with them. They asked Capt. Bishop what to do. He said, "You know orders," and four natives fell dead.' Cable the truth."

Commissioner Worcester's answer follows:

Manila, June 29, 1899.
Editor The Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.:

The original statement of Brenner is untrue. Brenner's charge was promptly investigated by the military authorities here. No facts were ascertained to support the charge at the time of first inquiry, but the investigation has been renewed and is being prosecuted vigorously and evtensively. This investigation has not yet been completed.

Brenner's charge has some semblance of truth, for the reason that it is now believed that two prisoners were shot in the heat of battle for refusing to pass to the rear when ordered to do so. This matter is being probed to the bottom. It is an isolated case.

The inhabitants of the towns recently captured had been maltreated, robbed, and left destitute by the insurgents. The natives rejoice at the arrival of the American troops, who neither burn their homes nor loot their property and who feed the hungry. The inhabitants are resuming their ordinary occupations and are ready to cooperate with us.

The wounded insurgents are brought to Manila, where they receive the same care and attention as our own wounded.

WORCESTER.

FILIPINOS LOOK TO JAPAN.

Hope for Assistance from Japanese in Southern Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 29.—Advices from Hakodate state that Capt. Sakichi of the steamer Hokoku Maru, just returned from the Philippines, reports that in the southern islands the young Filipinos are constructing fortifications in preparation for emergencies. Every port is garrisoned by a thousand or so volunteers, whose weapons, however, are very crude, only about 20 per cent. being armed with rifles, (Remingtons.) The men are, however, full of patriotism, and state that they will not yield to the Americans, though the whole of the islands is destroyed.

The Hokoku Maru was warmly welcomed by the Filipinos, who consider the Japanese to be of a kindred race and who hope for assistance from them. The Filipinos were prepared to pay for arms and ammunition, and said the Japanese vessels visiting the islands could take return cargoes of hemp. Capt. Sakichi says he only sold the insurgents two revolvers and the cook's knives.

Wm Vogel & Son

Still They Come

Wonder if the bard who wrote "The cry is still they come!" had any reference to our sale of

$15.00 to $25.00 Men's Summer Suits at $11.75.

From the day we first began to advertise them to the present writing men and men have flocked to this sale. Yesterday we added new lots, so you can get your choice of serges, worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres in any size and style for

$11.75

For vacation purposes, these Suits are just what is needed. In fact, for Summer wear of any sort—business—dress—semi-dress or outing purposes, they are excellent. The chance is yours.

Broadway and Houston St.

Like a Telephone—once used, always indispensable.

PEPSIN "GRAPES"
for
INDIGESTION
are
BETTER THAN TABLETS
Because
THEY dissolve in a moment, act immediately.
ARE Tasteless. Pleasant to swallow. Up-to-date.
IDEAL.
One proves our assertion.
10 "GRAPES" 10c.
At Any Drug Store.
FULL SIZE BOX FREE TO-DAY AT
Grape Capsule Co.,
25 East 14th St., City.

ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR CREMO

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Alexander
The Late Czar of Russia

Caused the following telegram to be sent to the Branch House of Johann Hoff, at St. Petersburg: "Send immediately one case of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to Sarskoje, Celo, by order of the Czar, Count von Schuwaloff."

More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Ask for the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

FOR CUBA'S POOR CHILDREN

Establishment of Orphan Asylums and Trade Schools Urged.

GEN. WOOD MAKES AN APPEAL

Says Many Young Cubans Are Dying of Neglect—Only Practical Teachers Wanted.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Santiago, was the guest of honor at an informal reception given yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund. The rooms of the Chamber were filled with well-known business men and others, including a number of women. Among those present were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Charles A. Moore, W. J. Schieffelin, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Stewart Smith, Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, and several members of Troop A, who saw service in Puerto Rico, and who were warmly greeted by Gen. Wood.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Chairman, introduced Gen. Wood as "a man who, from Alaska to Maine, and from Maine to Santiago, is well known and loved for his integrity, his courage, and his ability." Gen. Greene prefaced his introduction by reading the following dispatch from Gov. Roosevelt, dated at Utica:

Am on train, or would be with you to greet Gen. Wood in person as heartily as I do now by telegram. He is one of those who emphatically deserve well of the country.

When Gen. Wood rose to speak he was greeted with hearty applause. After referring in a complimentary way to Gen. Greene and his bravery, Gen. Wood said: "I am glad that you are taking up this question of the betterment of the Cuban children. I don't know whether you realize the awful condition in which many of these children now find themselves. Since the war many of them have been left without parents and homeless, and though the country is fruitful and the climate warm, a great many of them are dying—dying of neglect. Hundreds of the poor children are going about naked and sleeping in the bushes or in abandoned houses.

"Inasmuch as the destiny of the island is at present in our hands, and we will largely influence its future, it seems to me that we should take hold of this task without delay. It seems, also, to me that there is no better plan than that proposed by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund—the establishment of orphanages for these children and connecting them with industrial schools, where will be taught such needed things as carpentering work, the mechanical branches, and even such a thing as horseshoeing. In all these essential things the Cubans are very backward, and in teaching them these and giving them a good education we have a great opportunity to make them useful members of society.

"Of course the children of the better class of Cubans will be taken care of; it is only with the poor that we will have to deal—but they are a great majority of the population. There is much to be done, and we who are there know how little money there is to do it with. Of course, we cannot hope to establish any liberal government in Cuba with the present educational system, but things will improve, and as soon as agricultural conditions are bettered you will find that the best classes of Cubans will be with you and their aid will be considerable.

"The thing to be impressed, however, is that you must send to Cuba only everyday practical, common-sense people in charge of these orphanages and schools. A number of intelligent Cuban women will be found as assistants, but even our own assistants at the outset would in the greater number of cases be best. It will be advisable, too, to construct new buildings as the present buildings are poorly built, and erected without any regard to sanitary or other healthful requirements.

"If we work out this problem successfully, it will not only be a great credit to us, but of inestimable benefit to Cuba. Cubans, let me say, will take our efforts along this direction as the strongest indication of our desire for the greater good of the Island. Land suitable for these orphanages can be obtained for nothing—a fact that makes the way clearer in one respect at least."

Gen. Wood left at midnight for Washington, where he will confer with Secretary of War Alger. He will leave for Cuba either to-morrow or Wednesday next.

Insurance Deposits in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 29.—An interesting point has come up in connection with the insurance companies. These organizations now have to lodge their capital in the Cuban Treasury, instead of the Spanish, as was formerly the case. They take the ground that under the new régime the only change is in the place of deposit, and that in all other respects the law is as before. That is to say, the money can now be paid in American coinage. Accordingly, a company which must deposit a million pesetas need not lodge $200,000, but, taking the peseta at the present rate of Government exchange, which is 12 cents instead of 20, need lodge only $120,000. The question is one doubtless to be finally settled in the courts.

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER HERE.

Mate of a Norwegian Vessel from Cuba Removed to Swinburne Island.

The Norwegian steamer Krim of the Munson Line, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas, had on board a case of yellow fever. The vessel was detained at Quarantine for rigid inspection and disinfection.

The Krim took a cargo of coal from Philadelphia to Havana, where she arrived June 15, and tied up at Casa Blanca Wharf, lying there five days discharging cargo. On June 20 she sailed for Matanzas, and two days later John Johnson, the mate, who, it is claimed, had been ill since leaving Philadelphia, became very sick, developing a high temperature. The Port Physician was called, but up to the time of sailing, June 24, no suspicious symptoms appeared. However, upon the arrival of the vessel at Quarantine Dr. Doty, after examining the case, discovered symptoms of yellow fever. Johnson was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital, where a thorough examination of the case was made, which resulted last night in its being pronounced true yellow fever.

The crew of the vessel will be detained at Hoffman Island five days. The steamer, after being thoroughly disinfected, will be allowed to proceed to her dock with a new crew.

Two Post Office Sub-Stations Closed.

As a result of irregularities, Post Office Sub-stations No. 31, on Eldridge Street, near Canal, and No. 71, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Trinity Avenue, are to be closed, the former to-morrow night and the latter next week. Sub-station No. 31 was in charge of Henry Heer, who, according to the statement of Thomas A. Jardine, Auditor of the department, had been using money orders drawn by himself with which to pay his bills, not setting off any money as against these orders, and had failed to account for them until June 23, when the Inspector made his report. Sub-station No. 71 was kept by Otto von Besser, a druggist, who was found to be "padding his account" for the purpose of making sufficient sales to guarantee his salary of $200. In other words, he was buying stamps from himself, and with these stamps paying for goods which he bought from wholesale druggists.

Secretary of New Jersey Associates.

Henry C. Ross, Secretary to General Superintendent Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Associates of New Jersey to succeed the late Charles B. Thurston. The Associates were organized in 1804 and bought from the State all the riparian rights on the Hudson River front of Jersey City. The organization subsequently passed under the control of the United Railroads and Canal Company of New Jersey and is now controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Cruiser Detroit in Port.

The United States cruiser Detroit, which arrived in this port from Washington on Wednesday night, proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, where she is to lay up for an overhauling. The Detroit came to Washington from Bluefields, Nicaragua, where she was stationed to protect American interests endangered by the unsettled state of affairs in the little republic.

STILL DANGER OF A STRIKE.

Two Meetings of Dissatisfied Street Railway Employes to be Held To-night.

Although the officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company declare that there are no indications of a strike on the part of the employes of that corporation, General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor persists in his assertions that dissatisfaction is so widespread among the men employed on the Metropolitan system that the situation is serious, and may terminate in trouble unless the company consents to treat with representatives of the men regarding their grievances.

Master Workman Parsons said yesterday that the men were eagerly awaiting an answer to their request for a conference which was sent to President Vreeland some days ago. "If we do not receive an answer within a reasonable time," said Mr. Parsons, "there will be a public demonstration for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy for the employes and their cause. Steps will then be taken to let the public know just how these men are treated. A strike will be the last resort." The General Master Workman added that he had received assurances that the men were practically united in this movement, and he had also received a large number of letters from citizens expressing sympathy with the efforts of the men to better their condition.

Meetings of street railway employes have been called for to-night in both this borough and in Brooklyn for the purpose of discussing the situation. It is proposed by the labor organization leaders to appeal to the public in case of a rupture with the Metropolitan Company, and ask each citizen whose sympathies are with the men to wear a button labeled "I Walk."

President Vreeland said yesterday that he did not believe that there was any serious dissatisfaction among the Metropolitan employes. "If any of our men have any grievances," said Mr. Vreeland, "they know perfectly well that they can come directly to this office and have a hearing. All of our employes know that we endeavor to treat each one fairly. There is no necessity for them to ask for the intercession of any labor organization delegate, or to employ any agents in communicating with the officers of this company."

General Master Workman Parsons commented on this statement of President Vreeland as follows: "It is true that men have gone to the President's office with grievances, but in many instances they were discharged for their pains. The Metropolitan employes are now disposed to try the effect of united action."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday resolutions were adopted providing for the immediate issue of 50,000 shares of stock, which is part of the authorized capital stock of the company, and is now in the treasury. This $5,000,000 of new stock is to be issued for cash, and subscriptions from stockholders are invited on condition that they shall be stockholders of record at the close of July 20, and that their subscriptions shall not exceed one-eighth of their present holdings, and that each subscription shall be accompanied by a check to pay for the new stock.

The money realized by the company from the issue of this new stock will be used to meet maturing obligations and to pay for improvements already planned.

SECRETLY WED IN BROOKLYN.

Marriage Announcement of T. L. Lutkins, Jr., and Miss Story a Surprise.

Society folk in the Park Slope and Hill sections of Brooklyn were greatly surprised yesterday by the announcement, through a local newspaper, of the marriage of Miss Edna Story and Theodore Larne Lutkins, Jr., who are prominent among the younger people of Brooklyn's fashionable set. The surprise was occasioned by the fact that Miss Story and Mr. Lutkins had been man and wife since March 31 last, while only three weeks ago their engagement was announced.

Mrs. Lutkins is the daughter of J. T. Story of 606 Bedford Avenue, a wealthy coal merchant. Theodore Larne Lutkins, the father of the bridegroom, is in the leather business in Manhattan, and is also a man of wealth. The Lutkins family live at 568 Carlton Avenue. Young Mr. Lutkins is in business with his father.

When the engagement was announced three weeks ago it was not a surprise, as the young people had long been devoted to each other. Following the announcement Mrs. Lutkins on Wednesday of last week gave a luncheon at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, in honor of the betrothal of her son and Miss Story. The understanding appeared to be that the wedding would take place some time this Fall. It was a decided surprise therefore when close on the heels of this engagement luncheon came the announcement yesterday of the marriage of the young people nearly three months ago.

Mr. Lutkins, Jr., and his bride are now at the Summer home of the latter's father in the Catskills. Mr. Lutkins, Sr., the father of the bridegroom, was seen at his residence last evening in relation to the marriage.

"There is nothing peculiar or extraordinary about the matter," said Mr. Lutkins. "My son and Miss Story have been friends since childhood, and both families have understood for a long time that the young people were to marry. The delay in the announcement of the marriage is very easily explained. Miss Story was a student at the Adelphi College and was studying very hard to graduate with honors. The young people desired to get married last Spring, and because of Miss Story's studies, which she was very anxious to complete, it was decided to have the wedding as quiet as possible. Miss Story feared that if the fact of her marriage became known to her friends the social duties she would be called upon to discharge would seriously interfere with her graduation plans."

ANNEKE JANS HEIRS AT WAR.

Trouble in the Society of Which J. H. Fonda Is President.

The meeting of the Union Association of the Heirs of the Harlem, Anneke Jans, Bogardus, Edwards, and Weber Estates, held yesterday, brought out the fact that during the year there has been some discord among the leaders of the organization formed for concerted suits against the present holders of extensive properties in New York and in Holland. It was learned that several of the directors of the organization had held a meeting, elected officers, and passed resolutions directing the old President, J. H. Fonda, to turn over the books and records to them, which President Fonda refused to do. In defense of this refusal Fonda claims that the meeting of the opposing directors was illegal, and says that he has in his possession the articles of incorporation of the association.

The association will open suit in the United States court within a few weeks to recover title to about 2,000 acres of land in the northern part of Manhattan Island. Mr. Fonda declined to say just what land was involved, and who the counsel for the association will be.

B. Fargo, Marcus Gardiner, and G. W. Riker, with the former counsel for the association, Austin Van Gleson, are the men leading the opposition to President Fonda. They charge lax methods in keeping the accounts of the association, and that the heirs are no nearer to having suits brought for property than they were five years ago. So they met and elected new officers.

Mercantile Library Reading Room.

A letter was yesterday received by THE TIMES, complaining of the closing hour of the Mercantile Library Reading Room. Until a year ago the hour had been 9 P. M., when it was changed to 6:30. Later it was changed to 6 P. M. In objecting to these early hours, the writer claimed that business men could not use the reading room before 6 o'clock, and that the proper time for closing was 10 P. M., or else the name Mercantile Library should be abandoned. Mr. Peoples, the librarian, when questioned in regard to the matter, said: "There is nothing we should like better than to keep open until late in the evening, but it does not pay to do this for the benefit of only two or three out of 5,000 members."

Coroner to Act as Sheriff.

Owing to a change made in the law by the recent New Jersey Legislature the duty of selecting the Coroner who shall act in the place of a deceased Sheriff is devolved upon the Justice of the Supreme Court for the County in which the death occurs. Under this law Justice Lippincott of Hudson County yesterday designated Coroner William J. Delaney to act in place of Sheriff William Heller, deceased, until Gov. Voorhees shall name Mr. Heller's successor.

AMERICA'S FINE WARSHIPS

Irving M. Scott Says Uncle Sam's Navy Beats the World.

POINTS OF THEIR SUPERIORITY

Battleships Much More Powerful Than the Present Ones Are Being Built in San Francisco.

Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the builders of the Oregon, Olympia, Charleston, San Francisco, and other war vessels, is in the city, and was among those who paid their respects to Gen. Leonard Wood at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

In speaking of the probable changes in the future in the construction of battleships and cruisers, to be influenced by the experiences and lessons of the late war, Mr. Scott said:

"The two great changes which will be made in the construction of war vessels in the future will be those which will give a greater radius of action and which will make the vessels swifter. The improvements in powder and steel will enable a decided reduction to be made in the size of the guns, and therefore in the amount of ammunition to be carried. This will reduce the weight of the boat and enable a greater radius of action with the same displacement.

"The methods of coaling ships in service and supplying them with fresh water, as well as providing positive, that is to say, forced ventilation, are some of the problems which we are considering and, indeed, which all naval architects are studying, the late war having called attention to these things more pointedly than heretofore.

"As to my opinion of American battleships, I think they are the best in the world. I have been in many countries, and have seen and studied many war vessels, and I am satisfied that the boats of this country are the best. Indeed, there is no reason why we cannot beat the world, as the materials manufactured here are the best to be found anywhere.

"As for the armor-plate difficulty, I presume that the next Congress will satisfactorily adjust that matter. The last Congress, you know, fixed the price at $300 per ton, which is below what the steel is actually worth. The price for Harveyized steel had been $400, which was low enough; yet Congress deliberately reduced the figures to $300, and insisted on Kruppized steel, which is better, and which enables a reduction in the weight of the armor. However, it is likely the matter will be satisfactorily settled.

"As for our boats on hand, we have the Wisconsin, 1,000 tons bigger than the Oregon, and the Ohio, 2,000 tons bigger. The former, which will be capable of 16 knots an hour, will be completed the latter part of the present year; the latter will be finished the latter part of next year. She will have a speed of 18 knots an hour."

Mr. Scott came East to attend the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Scott Browne, to Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, United States Navy, which took place in the Church of the Transfiguration Wednesday morning; and also to be present at the graduation of his son Lawrence, from Cornell University. He said that his visit was one in which business played no part whatever, and that he was not here to obtain new contracts, as had been stated.

NORMANDIE CHIMNEY AFIRE.

Small Hotel Blaze—Apparatus Found Ineffective.

Great excitement was caused in the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, early yesterday afternoon, when a bootblack rushed excitedly into the lobby and toward the clerk's desk shouting at the top of his voice, "Fire! Fire! The hotel is on fire!"

The clerk, supposing the warning was genuine, and remembering the lesson of the Windsor Hotel, took no chances. The bell boys and porters were dispatched instantly to the upper floors to warn such of the guests as might be there and to arouse the night employes, many of whom were soundly sleeping up above. Having alarmed the hotel people, the bootblack turned in a call for the firemen, who found a considerable blaze and unusual volume of smoke issuing from one of the large kitchen chimneys on the roof. Some water and two or three chemical machines sufficed to extinguish the flames in a few moments.

The rumor that the Normandie was burning spread through Broadway with rapidity and an immense crowd assembled. The Broadway cars were stopped for a few minutes. The loss was trifling.

Battalion Chief Binns said he was at the Normandie within a few minutes after the alarm was given, and that he found the hand pump required by law capable only of a pressure of fifty or sixty pounds, while it would need 250 pounds' pressure to make it effective.

The hotel management admitted last night that Battalion Chief Binns had claimed the apparatus ineffident, but it was declared that the matter was finally tried, that it had been overestimated, and was remedied as soon as the fireman had called attention to it.

W. W. SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

No Hurry About Getting a President for Bank of Commerce.

President William W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday that he would go to Newport to-morrow, and that he thought it unlikely that at the discount meeting of the bank to-day his successor would be appointed. There was no urgency in the matter, he added, and the bank would go on without a President after to-night until a choice was arrived at.

Mr. Sherman had displayed in his office a silver punch bowl and ladle inscribed:

Presented to William Winslow Sherman by the officers and clerks of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, on his retirement from the Presidency of the bank, July 1, 1899.

"I set great store," said Mr. Sherman, "by this testimonial. One of the contributors, our paying teller, Mr. Kissam, came to the bank with me forty-one years ago."

French Church Home for Girls.

The French Episcopal Church of the Saint Esprit has decided upon establishing a home for French working girls. The site upon which the present church stands, on West Twenty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been sold, it is said, for $200,000, and a new site for the church on the north side of East Twenty-seventh Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, has been bought for $55,000. The difference between the two amounts assures the foundation of the home. The church will remove next February, when work on the home will be begun. It is intended to buy a house for the latter, and fit it up for the purpose required. The home is to be a temporary asylum for French-speaking girls who may need assistance.

Lawyer Henderson Gives New Bail.

H. C. Henderson, who as counsel for Capt. Price before the Mazet Committee was arrested for contempt, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning with his brother, William Henderson, whom he offered as a new bondsman. Henderson failed to appear in the Centre Street Court some days ago and forfeited the bail he was under, and it was to take the place of this bail that he offered his brother's bond yesterday. Magistrate Olmsted accepted the bond to the extent of $300, that being the amount imposed in the first case. The next hearing of the case will take place July 6.

Battle of San Juan Anniversary.

Pain has arranged to make an unusually brilliant pyrotechnic display to-morrow (Saturday) night in the open air theatre at Manhattan Beach by way of a reminder that a year ago the American soldiers on Cuban soil achieved a great victory. Several of the survivors of that campaign will put in an appearance on that occasion and be entertained with a reproduction of the real battle of San Juan Hill.

Geographical Society's New Home.

The American Geographical Society has practically completed plans for a new building on Eighty-first Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The site was purchased some time last month. The transfer of the society from its present quarters at 11 West Twenty-ninth Street will take place when the new building is completed.

MERCHANTS TO CLOSE MONDAY.

The following business firms have decided to close their stores on Monday, July 3:

W. L. Strong & Co., Catlin & Co., Noyes, Bousher & Gerrish, D. L. Crowell, for Macon Mfg. Co., Thomas H. Martin, Smith, Hogg & Gardner, Joy, Langdon & Co., Treat & Converse, Poor Brothers, agents, Carey, Bayne & Smith, The Allen Lane Co., Aetna Mills, per S. F. White, Parker, Wilder & Co., Sawyer, Blake & Bramhall, Deering, Milliken & Co., H. J. Farber Drewry & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Robinson & Shackelton, B. B. & R. Knight, S. Slater & Sons, per Stevens, Sanford & Handy, Dudley, Battelle & Hurd, B. M. Ewing & Co., J. B. Lorge & Co., Converse, Stanton & Co., M. Brown's Sons & Co., Lawrie, Mann & Drowne, Fred Victor & Achelis, Hockanum Association, W. A. Slater Mills Corp., Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Muir & Malone, Wise Brothers & Co., F. A. Foster & Co., French & Ward, Edward T. Steels & Co., Albert D. Smith, Marshall Field & Co., Meyer, Heller & Long, G. K. Sheridan & Co., Valentine & Flagler, E. I. Goodrich, F. E. Showerman, A. E. Van Ostrand, C. H. Keith, George B. Cramer & Brother, G. H. Finger, C. W. Bartich, Homestead Worsted Co., H. G. Woodruff, William Fish, Jr., & Co., Gloucester Mfg. Co., Buckingham & Paulson, Clarence Whitman & Co., The H. B. Claflin Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Mills & Gibbs, William Openhym & Sons, Spielman & Co., Frank & Dugan, Givernaud Brothers, Ashley & Bailey Co., S. Elseman & Co., John N. Stearns & Co., J. E. Simon & Co., Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Joseph Loth & Co., Fogie, Killin, Kane & Co., Goldenberg Brothers & Co., J. K. Stiefel & Co., Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., The William Strange Co., Cheney Brothers, Abegg & Rusch, Citizens, Elbers & Frankard, William Schroder & Co., Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Wendt, Steinhauser & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Wheelright, Eldredge & Co., H. C. Childs & Co., Lawrence & Co., Grinnell, Willis & Co., Whitin & Collins, J. H. Lane & Co., George B. Duren & Sons, Martin I. Cooley, Garner & Co., Clark & Campion, Shreve & Adams, Arnold Print Works, C. H. Pope & Co., Whitman & Phelps, W. H. Childs, J. Kridel, Sons & Co., Joseph Wild & Co., H. & W. H. Lewis, Algonquin Printing Co., Charles Elmore, W. L. Wellington, Joshua L. Baily & Co., W. H. Langley & Co., A. D. Juilliard & Co., Jacob Wendell & Co., Devoe & Peck, Duval & Cone, Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., Wilson & Bradbury, H. Bauendahl & Co., Raborg & Hyde, Creighton & Burch, Chaffee, Morehouse & Co., Watson-Porter-Giles Co., A. Barnett & Co., The Nevins Co., Rockfellow & Shepard, E. H. Hamilton & Co., Haines & Bishop, P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., Thomas Sharp, Victor P. Sahner, Thomas H. Gugerty, Horace M. Graff, Spies & Nissen, J. W. Allis, L. B. Purinton, C. G. Culm, per F. B. Townsend, Joseph W. Woods & Son, Mackintosh, Green & Co., Cochrane Mfg. Co., Danforth, Clark & Co., James W. Cooke & Co., J. G. Carruth & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., James H. Dunham & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., William Iselin & Co., L. Erstein & Brother, A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, Doherty & Wadsworth, Hardt & Lindgens, Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., Greene St., S. Peleris & Co., Muser Brothers, Walter H. Graef & Co., A. S. Rosenthal & Fried, Greeff & Co., Gartner & Friedenheit, Fleitmann & Co., Haledon Silk Mills, Smith & Kaufman, Pelgram & Myer, Ernest & Herman Levy, Maurice Gomprecht, William P. Gill & Co., Louis Behrens & Sons, A. M. Levy, Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel, H. A. Caesar & Co., Douglas & Berry, Charles E. Rycroft & Co., John Graham & Co., Wilmerding & Bisset, John Graham & Co., Freund, Foise & Co., John S. Brown & Sons, James Girdwood & Co., James Duncan & Co., Lamb, Finley & Co., James Elliott & Co., Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, Shaw, Peck & Frame, Wright & Graham, Belfast Linen Handkerchief Co., Ltd., Ballin & Taylor, Lyons & Wood, Thomas & Wood, Thomas Young, Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., William Liddel & Co., Griffen Brothers, Edward Griffen & Sons, Glendinning, McLeisch & Co., Turtle Brothers, Robert Watson & Sons, S. Haas & Co., M. Gardner & Co., Duff & Benthon, Robert McBratney, D. Carlisle, Solinger & Co., Henry Martin & Co., Ltd., Donald, McLeod & Co., Erskine, Beveridge & Co., J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Ltd.

PROPERTY RIGHT IN A CORPSE.

Decision in Buchanan Case Defines Widow's Standing in the Matter.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision respecting a widow's right in the body of her husband. The case in which the decision is rendered is that of Mary P. Buchanan et al. vs. James D. Buchanan, an action for replevin and damages in the amount of $5,000, which was tried without a jury by consent. The plaintiff is the widow of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who died Sept. 2, 1896. The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery by the brother of the dead man, James D. Buchanan. Mrs. Buchanan was not consulted as to the disposition of the remains, not having lived with her husband for nine years previous to his death, and having an action for divorce against him pending in the courts at the time of his death. A year after his death she brought the action for the possession of the body and damages for its unlawful detention.

In the trial of the case the evidence introduced and uncontradicted was to the effect that just before his death Dr. Buchanan extracted a solemn promise from his brother, before a number of witnesses, that he would never allow his ashes to mingle with those of his wife.

Justice Bischoff in his opinion said: "Presumably the interment was decent and fitting, and the widow's grievance is substantially that the defendant's exercise of dominion over the corpse for burial was in hostility to her right to choose her husband's place of sepulture. While it has been generally stated that there can be no right of property in a dead body, still it is recognized that there exists a personal right in husband, wife, or next of kin to have the custody of the remains of the deceased relative for the purposes of burial, and it has been held that an action at law will lie, for personal injury, where before burial that right has been invaded by mutilation of the corpse."

In conclusion Justice Bischoff says in part: "The action should be dismissed upon the pleadings. There is no question that husband and wife were divided in life, and it was the expressed wish of the deceased that they be as fully divided in death."

Judgment was therefore ordered for the defendant on the pleadings.

Steamed Through Ice for Three Days.

The British steamer Avalon, which arrived here yesterday from Pilley's Island, reported having fallen in with immense ice fields on the voyage from Shields to Pilley's Island. The Avalon entered the ice about 7 P. M. of June 12, in latitude 52:20, longitude 49:30. A dense fog set in, and night came on, which obliged the steamer to stop her engines until daylight, when it was seen that the vessel was surrounded by a field of ice, from which arose huge bergs towering many feet into the air. The Avalon changed her course, heading southeast, in order to clear the ice, but for three days she threaded her way through it. The vessel emerged into clear water on the morning of June 16, and resumed her course, working along the coast of Newfoundland inside the ice field.

Reception to Commander Kay.

The Grand Army posts of Long Island gave a reception to Department Commander Joseph W. Kay last night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. A concert was rendered by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, and speeches were made by Justice William D. Dickey, James D. Bell, the Rev. Joshua W. Kinder, Dr. Peter D. Leys, Martin W. Littleton, James Tanner, James O. Howe, and Gen. Horatio C. King. Company B of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. John T. Jennings commanding, gave an exhibition drill, which was followed by a similar drill by the Columbian Guard of Mansfield Post, G. A. R. The Continental Glee Club sang several selections.

Smoking on Open Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the composite, or "half open," cars of the Metropolitan Railway Company smoking cars? If so, why are they not so marked? This morning, coming down town, a gentleman was smoking on the seat next to the closed part, and on my calling the conductor's attention to the fact I was told that smoking was permitted on any seats of the open part of the car. As it is only allowed on the four rear seats of the "all-open cars," this seemed to me a queer ruling. DAILY PATRON.

New York, June 29, 1899.

The conductor was right.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

TO DESTROY THE SIDDARTHA.

Two British War Vessels to Search for the Dangerous Derelict.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The British second-class cruiser Melampus and the torpedo boat Gossamer have left this port to destroy the derelict bark Siddartha.

The bark Siddartha of Newcastle, N. B., Capt. Gerard, was abandoned on Feb. 22 in latitude 39 north, longitude 30 west, after being dismasted in a hurricane on Feb. 2 while bound from Jacksonville for Liverpool. Her crew were rescued and landed at Amsterdam by the Danish bark Verdande, and later were sent to St. John, N. B.

The Siddartha has since been drifting with decks awash, kept afloat by her cargo. She has frequently been sighted, and is considered a great menace to navigation. Once the bark was reported as having a large hole in her port side, as though caused by another vessel running into her. She was set on fire on May 15 by the British steamer Oakmore, but was only partially burned.

In her eastward drift the Siddartha had reached latitude 50, longitude 19, on June 14, when last identified, and there is no doubt she is the derelict reported by the Cunard liner Aurania, which arrived here yesterday morning.

The log of the Aurania contains the following entry: "June 22, latitude 50.36, longitude 17.44, passed close to a derelict bark with fore and mainmasts standing, bulwarks gone, and decks awash."

£4,000 Salvage for the Balmoral.

LONDON, June 29.—Four thousand pounds has been awarded to the British steamer Balmoral, Capt. McRitchie, for towing the British steamer Lokoja into Fayal in May. The Lokoja's propeller was lost on a voyage from Galveston to Havre.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ROADS MAKE AN AGREEMENT.

Erie and Delaware and Hudson Form a Coal Traffic Arrangement.

HONESDALE, Penn., June 29.—The Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Companies have reached a working agreement. The Delaware and Hudson will begin immediately to build a road over the Moosey Mountains from Waymart to Carbondale. The Erie and the Delaware and Hudson were joined at Honesdale this week, and to-day President Olyphant and Vice President Young came from New York via the Erie, and were the first to ride over the joined section of the two roads.

They announced that a union station for the two companies will be built in Honesdale immediately, and that the Delaware and Hudson coal will be run to tidewater via the Erie Road.

The road between Honesdale and Waymart will be straightened, and Shepherd's Crook will be displaced by a switchback. The grade from Carbondale to Fairview is about fifty feet to the mile. Vice President Young could give no information as to the future of the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal. He stated that it had passed entirely out of the hands of the company, and so far as he knew nothing would be done with it.

NEW ELECTRIC PASSENGER ROAD

Company Is Formed to Built from Warrensburg to Lake George.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 29.—A certificate of incorporation of the Warren County Railroad has been filed with the Secretary of State. The company will build an electric freight and passenger road from Warrensburg to Lake George, a distance of seven miles. The principal stockholders are ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin and J. M. Coolidge of Glens Falls, J. A. Powers of Lansingburg, and Congressman L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg. The capital stock is $200,000.

It is understood that the road will be extended from Lake George to Glens Falls, a distance of ten miles, in the near future, thus making a system twenty-two miles long, extending from Warrensburg to Fort Edward.

Southern Railway Changes.

A circular of the Southern Railway Company announces that from to-morrow the office of General Superintendent of Transportation will be abolished, the offices of General Superintendent and Superintendent of Transportation will be re-established, and the office of Assistant General Superintendent of Maintenance created. The organization will be as follows: J. H. Barrett, General Superintendent; J. A. Dodson, Superintendent of Transportation; W. W. Laum, Assistant General Superintendent of Maintenance, with offices at Washington, D. C.

Palace Car Companies at Law.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court to-day listened to argument on the injunction to restrain the American Palace Car Company of New Jersey from disposing of certain patent rights which it is claimed belong to the American Palace Car Company of Maine. The defendants claimed that the application for the injunction was only a scheme of Wallace Wilson of Boston to injure the standing of the New Jersey company. Counsel for the complainants argued that fraud had been practiced in acquiring the patent rights through a conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA MAN INSANE.

When Here Monday J. M. Sauder Was Taken to Bellevue.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—John Miller Sauder, a business man of this city, became violently insane to-day and was removed to the Philadelphia Hospital.

While sitting in his office he suddenly picked up a chair and smashed a typewriting machine. When taken into custody he tried to cut the buttons from a policeman's coat. He was finally calmed by his wife.

Mr. Sauder was taken last Monday to Bellevue Hospital, in this city, after arriving from Philadelphia in the morning. He went to the eighth floor of the Constable Building, 111 Fifth Avenue, and began walking up and down a corridor, announcing that he was the angel Gabriel.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

One Granted Little Bear Did Not Go Into Effect Before His Death.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President recently granted a pardon to Little Bear, convicted in the Indian Territory of horse stealing and sentenced to five years and two months in the Ohio Penitentiary. The pardon, which was issued on her groundsthat the prisoner was in the last stages of consumption, was received too late, as he died on the day before it was to go into effect.

A pardon has been granted another consumptive prisoner who it is believed is likely to die soon—William McDowell, convicted in North Carolina in 1897 of breaking into a Post Office.

Electric Trains to Coney Island.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will to-day begin operating electric trains from Manhattan to Coney Island by way of the Fifth Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Road. This branch has been equipped with electricity as far as Thirty-sixth Street, where connection will be made by way of the incline. Trains of four open cars will be run on schedule with the steam trains at first, but the number will be increased from time to time until the steam locomotives are entirely withdrawn and a new schedule will be arranged.

Not in Independent Telephone Lines.

Regarding a dispatch from Chicago that John W. Mackay, who is now in Chicago, where the annual convention of the Independent Telephone Association is being held, is the principal factor in the movement of the Independent Telephone managers, Vice President E. C. Bradley of the Postal Telegraph Company yesterday stated that Mr. Mackay is not in any degree interested in or sponsor for the Independent Telephone lines.

Enforce Bait Act Against the French.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 29.—The Colonial Government is preparing a circular intimating to American fishermen that the bait act is about to be stringently enforced against the French, and warning the Americans that, if they assist the French by bringing them bait to St. Pierre, the laws will be similarly enforced against them also. It is hoped that the Americans will refrain from assisting the French, thus enabling the colony to fight its own battle.

THE
NORTH AMERICAN
REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE B. M. HARVEY.

July, 1899, Now Ready.

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Universal Peace . . . . . Baroness BERTHA VON SÜTTNER
England and the Transvaal . . . . . SYDNEY BROOKS
Our Public Schools. A Reply . . . Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER
The Government of Greater New York . . . . BIRD S. COLER, *Comptroller of the City of New York.*
Pig Iron and Prosperity . . . . . GEORGE H. HULL
The Logic of Our Position in Cuba. AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION
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ANNUAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Diplomas Awarded to the Graduates—Attractive Commencement Programmes Presented.

The following public schools of the city, in addition to those already announced, have held their annual commencement exercises:

SCHOOL NO. 1.—The commencement exercises were held Wednesday morning. There were twenty-five graduates. Isaac Lefrak received the Punchard Medal for first honors, Benjamin Magatz the Bolte Medal for German, and James P. Donovan the Principal's Medal for excellence. Addresses were made by Assistant District Attorney Walsh, Edward Dunphy, Herman Bolte, David B. Fleming, and Mrs. Neylan.

SCHOOL NO. 76.—Commencement day was celebrated yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends. There was a musical and literary programme, and diplomas were awarded to ninety girl graduates. Among the prizes awarded were a gold medal for scholarship to Lily Elkann, a gold medal for scholarship to Madeline Wulfless, and a gold medal for diligence to Gertrude Jackson. Medals for amiability were awarded to Katherine V. Carroll and Eleanor Brunswick, and a medal for excellence to Minnie Mandel.

SCHOOL NO. 154.—The commencement exercises were held yesterday morning. Dr. Abbie H. MacIvor presided, and John L. N. Hunt, Associate Superintendent, addressed the graduating class and presented diplomas to eighty-seven graduates. The Beal Medal for general excellence was awarded to Julian Clarkson.

SCHOOL NO. 66.—The graduating exercises were held Wednesday morning. Thirty pupils were graduated. Inspector Frank D. Wilsey presented the diplomas. The valedictory was delivered by Jacob Vincent Gates

The New York Times.

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THE CRIME OF DOING BUSINESS.

The attempt to do business in the State of Texas is already punishable by fine and imprisonment in certain cases. If Populistic rage continues to inhabit the minds of the lawmakers and public officers of that State it is probable that within a few years resort will be had to sterner measures. Persons detected in the felonious endeavor to employ capital or carry on trade in Texas will be hanged or burned at the stake.

Our readers are aware that an anti-trust law was recently enacted by the Texas Legislature by which articles manufactured or dealt in by trusts or combinations are put under the ban. Another step in the policy of driving criminal capitalists out of the State has just been taken by the Attorney General. This enlightened person bears the name of SMITH. He has just rendered an opinion declaring that where a foreign corporation doing business in Texas under a permit shall fail to pay its franchise tax within six months of the date at which it is due, together with the penalty of $5 per month for the period of the delinquency, its permit is forfeited and another permit shall not be issued. It is forever debarred from doing business in the State.

In all fully civilized countries the omission to perform an act required by law to be performed, if occasioned by neglect or inadvertence, may usually be remedied by subsequent compliance with the law. The imposition of a penalty for non-payment of taxes presupposes the right to repair the omission. In Texas, however, the people appear to have made up their minds that the atrocious crime of doing business has got to stop. They are resolved that the Money Power shall not get its grip on them. Any man who invades the State with money, intending to employ it in manufacturing or in trade or business of any kind, is looked on as a public enemy. He would enslave the freemen of Texas and get them into his power by employing them and paying them wages. He would add the gains of his Texas venture to his other culpable wealth and go to Washington to bribe Senators to vote against free silver and against the enactment of a law declaring that banking shall be considered a felony and be punishable as such.

The spirit that possesses these Texas statesmen is the spirit of BRYAN and all his kind. It is the spirit of the old Granger laws. It is Populism. A blind hostility to corporations and to capital and the owners of capital is the chief popular delusion of the present day. Every demagogue panders to it, and serious-minded public men, if they have ambition and want votes, find it difficult or impossible to refrain from joining in the pursuit of the octopus.

It is evident that the question whether business shall be considered criminal will be one of the prominent issues of the Presidential contest of 1900. The delusion will not cease from troubling until the party that entertains it has been soundly whipped at the polls.

THE CASE OF MRS. DODGE.

We have purposely refrained from saying anything about the case of Mrs. PHYLLIS E. DODGE until some judicial decision should have been reached upon her case. That case, as it was reported, was calculated to make the blood of every American gentleman boil in his veins. The American gentlemen who conduct the Custom House examination of baggage had conceived or imported a belief that this lady was about to smuggle into this country a large amount of "undeclared" valuables. Thereupon, and, according to their lights, quite properly, they prepared to make search and, if the search justified it, seizure. But also thereupon, and quite improperly, they invited all the reporters to come and see the exposure of a female smuggler. And all the reporters came and gloated over the exposure. We cannot, we are sorry to say it, we cannot even except this newspaper from the general condemnation.

Now, nothing is harder than to persuade a woman that there is anything wrong about smuggling. That was the very head and front of the offending of this unhappy woman. And because of this, because she was charged with this, the Custom House officers thought it wise and patriotic and American and decent to invite in the reporters to see an American woman put in the pillory of public exposure and gloated over.

We repeat that such a spectacle as this would have been most disgraceful to American manhood, most "forbidden and abhorrent," if Mrs. DODGE had been proved up to the hilt to have committed the offense charged against her. But what are we to say, now that she has been vindicated as to three-quarters of the specifications of the charge and not condemned as to the other quarter? Who is to recompense her for the frightful ordeal that she underwent on the pier among grinning Custom House officers and grinning reporters? Is the decision that she was not engaged in smuggling any sort of compensation to her or to her friends? She bore the ordeal very bravely, but if she had succumbed to it, if she had swooned or shrieked or gone into hysterics, who could wonder? And if she had done one of these things the pleasant and chivalrous gentlemen who were watching her would have told each other, and ultimately the public, that her collapse was a sign of guilt.

Where are we coming to? What has become of what we used to think was the American character? Could Cubans or Puerto Ricans or Filipinos, whom we are taking under our moral tutelage, have shown a lower grade of civilization than was shown when this American woman, in this Port of New York, was subjected to this hideous inquisition? Our neighbor, The Evening Post, has disabled us from joining, as heartily as we should have liked to join, in its protest against this inquisition, by lugging in quite irrelevant questions. But upon the outrageousness of the inquisition itself that journal has been entirely in the right. The thing is uncivilized, indecent, inhuman, intolerable, a burning disgrace to the Government under the name of which and the authority of which it is allowed to continue.

ALGER'S ANARCHISTIC MANNERS.

ALGER'S dismissal from the Cabinet seems likely to become as much a matter of necessity to the President as was the war with Spain. The advisability of the expulsion of Gen. ALGER, which the President has been reluctant to admit, was declared many months ago by the people of this country, and the subject of the most commonly shared condemnation may be regarded as having for months stood alone with the President to insist that a correct sense of public duty and Presidential obligation should keep him in the War Department.

We have only to stop to think of the situation which the President has permitted, to find out that no other country in the world, that calls itself civilized, could have got along without a political crisis if it had persisted in retaining an Alger in its Ministry. It is creditable to our love of good order that the United States is an exception to the rule which prevails in some other countries; but one cannot escape the notion that the system is defective that so long tolerates a generally discredited man.

It is inconceivable that such a person could become the head of the British War Department. But if by some strange mischance a man could find political reason for intrusting him with the control of the British Army and the privilege of association with gentlemen holding the secrets of the council room, his exit would be speedy and disgraceful if he were to choose to reveal the secrets of the Queen and her Ministers to assist him in furthering a selfish plan for his political advancement in another direction.

An Alger in France would be a dangerous person to decorate with Ministerial honors. The official life of a French President who could endeavor to protect a Minister of War who would publish the private letters of officers of the army, then make a political alliance with one of the leaders of the opposition and flaunt the illicit alliance in the public eye at the same time that he made an attack upon all his associates in the Ministry, would bring on a crisis and perhaps a revolution in a week.

It would not help matters, or assuage public indignation, if the unmannerly Minister, adding blundering disregard of the amenities of official life to official incapacity, were possessed of a sort of hardihood that enabled him to constantly wait upon his chief and assert with every breath that the two were one in principle and purpose. The danger in such a case would be that some of the unpopularity acquired by the one would be shared by the other.

President MCKINLEY does not need to assure anybody that he is out of patience with Alger methods in the War Department and that he is disgusted with the Alger-Pingree political alliance. The history of PINGREE in Michigan is so well known that every newspaper reader must be aware that tacit approval of it must be injurious to the President if he be even suspected of assenting to it. Then the country will undoubtedly agree that the President owes a measure of protection to other members of his Cabinet than the Secretary of War. Even so orderly and patient a people as that of the United States has ways of manifesting resentment of conduct "unbecoming a gentleman and an officer" other than the French method of destroying furniture in the legislative halls.

Unpleasant as it is to be obliged to think of a body like that of the Cabinet oppressed with a sense of being disgraced and betrayed by the necessity of associating with a creature without any conviction of reciprocal self-respect, it is gratifying to believe that ALGER'S bold defiance of Cabinet customs may help to bring about the dismissal of that incurable pest, and the substitution in his stead of a gentleman.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

THE TIMES has received a letter from a complaining reader and friend who dissents altogether from its views about AGUINALDO and our policy in the Philippines. His sympathies go out to the Filipinos in what he calls their struggle for liberty. He appears to think that we have no right to restore or maintain order in the islands. We ought to let the little band of natives under AGUINALDO slay, loot, and ravage to their hearts' content. We are invaders and oppressors. They are a noble-minded race ground beneath our iron heel.

We judge that our correspondent has been "brought up" on partisan newspapers, strict party organs. The independence of THE TIMES and its free criticism of both parties vex and mystify him. We quote from his valuable criticisms:

> As a Democratic journal, you yet oppose the favorite candidate of the Democratic Party, and at the same time you support the main, up-to-date issue of the Republican Party, namely, imperialism and the annihilation of the present Filipino Government.
>
> As a Republican journal, you oppose MCKINLEY and his Administration and many other features of his party. Now, then, what is THE TIMES, anyway?
>
> If you will allow me to tell you candidly, I shall cheerfully do so. In plain words, THE TIMES is a mischiefmaker and has no principles worth mentioning. And if you should publish this opinion, no doubt many a reader will say, "So it is, amen!" I desire to add another remark, and that is in reference to your position on the Filipino question. Can you deny that, with your often-expressed sentiments regarding that, you place yourself in line with the same old-time party in England which tried to crush and kill the very men who founded these United States?
>
> Yes, I say and maintain it, that you would have been as energetic and as good a hater of WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, and FRANKLIN as you are this day of AGUINALDO and his brave fighters. You may be with the great majority and you may take patriotism as your guiding star. But remember that justice, right, and fair play have ever been upheld by the minority until GOD'S truth shone forth and its light guided the masses to the right way. In proof of this, I quote the battles fought against vast majorities by PLATO, JESUS CHRIST, GALILEO, NEWTON, COLUMBUS, WILHELM TELL, WASHINGTON, FREDERICK the Great, RICHARD WAGNER, and LINCOLN. Remember, "might is rarely right."

At this point we pause for an inquiry. Why WILHELM? Why does our correspondent choose the German form of the name of the incomparable archer of Uri? Why not GULIELMUS TELL, GUGLIELMO TELL, GUILLAUME TELL, or GUILLERMO TELL? All of us who were born and educated in the United States of America got our early and lasting impressions of TELL from the apple story, not from SCHILLER'S noble drama. He is and remains WILLIAM TELL to us. It would not be more unnatural to us to write his name in the Latin, Italian, French, or Spanish form than in the German.

Why does our correspondent think of him and write of him as WILHELM TELL? Is there a psychological and racial connection between his state of mind about the Philippines and his habit of writing Wilhelm for William?

We suspect that this association of ideas is not peculiar to our correspondent. We have observed that a certain class of newspapers, some of them published in this country and some of them in a foreign country, which invariably spell William as our correspondent spells it, are almost without exception opposed to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. Find a man who naturally and habitually spells it Wilhelm and you may be pretty sure that he is a convinced anti-imperialist.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Doubtless the golfers' week in Chicago may be prolific of lessons which, if heeded by the golfing powers that be, may lead to the betterment of the game in America. The difficulty which confronts the competitors in the annual contest for the championship now, on the eve of the event, however, indicates that those powers are not always as quick as they might be to heed lessons. The National competition has become too unwieldy, and as much as that might have been learned last year. As to the wisdom of sending the players of thirty of the forty-four clubs represented 1,000 miles, more or less, away from their home courses, there is little more to be said. Probably the committee did the best it could, considering its opportunities, but, perhaps, its opportunities would have been less restricted if this amateur championship matter had not been permitted to outgrow the policy by which it is governed.

In its present condition the objection to it is not so much that it is conducted on a principle differing greatly from any applied to an event of similar importance in any other sport—for no true golfer would consider that, in itself, objectionable—as that the principle is obviously bad and will, if persisted in, soon deprive the event of any considerable importance. It is needless to urge that the champion of all the amateur golfers of the United States should be positively the best player of golf (who does not get his living out of the game) in the United States. It seems likely that Mr. FINDLAY DOUGLAS, the present champion, (though he won his honors in a contest similar in its drawbacks to that now at hand in Chicago,) was the best player of golf in this country a year ago, and he may have no superior now. But there is no reason why he or any other player of his rank, or near it, should be asked to compete with dozens of players who have not the slightest chance to gain the first place.

The trouble lies in the manner in which the list of players is made up. There, at the very root of the matter, some radical change should be made before another year has passed. Either the individual clubs should officially designate suitable representatives, if they can find them, or, which would be better still, the list of competitors should be restricted to players who have won local championships in the season. Then we should not have, for many years to come, another list of 112 entries, including no fewer than 34 players from the clubs situated near the scene of action.

We do not doubt that all of the gentlemen who have entered intend to do their best, such as it is, to win the title of champion. So far as the golfers of this neighborhood who have gone to Chicago are concerned there is no room for reasonable doubt. Men do not travel a thousand miles and give up a fortnight of valuable time for nothing. That the utter hopelessness of the contest does not burden their minds indicates that the majority of them do not yet take their golf very seriously or realize how splendidly the game has been developing in this country the last few years. Championship form is a vastly different thing in America now from what it was when Mr. MACDONALD won the championship; and there are surely not 112 golfers between Maine and California who can show it under the best conceivable circumstances.

Leaving the matching of players in the qualifying round to chance is, of course, the fairest way for all, and if the list of competitors did not include eighty gentlemen who surely will not survive that round, and was confined to golfers in something like true championship form, we should not find that noteworthy young man who of all other golfers is thought, here in the East, to have the best skill and to deserve most the highest golfing honors, mated for thirty-six holes with an estimable and intellectual but middle-aged gentleman of sedentary habits. In the circumstances, as every expert player of any athletic game knows, the chance that Mr. JOHN REID, Jr., will do his very best in that round must be small. Yet no other player in the lot has excited greater hopes, and there is no other, excepting Mr. HARRIMAN, whose triumph would be gratifying to such a multitude of admirers.

All of the mating has not resulted so badly. Mr. GARDINER HUBBARD, another young golfer of large possibilities, should be on his mettle, in his match with Mr. FORGAN, who has a well-sounding name for golf and is said, in Chicago, to be a capable player. Mr. WALTER B. SMITH, like Mr. REID, Jr., a Yale man, will be exceptionally well matched with Mr. J. F. CURTIS, one of the Harvard players, representing the Essex County (Mass.) Country Club. Mr. HARRIMAN, our own metropolitan champion, starts out paired with Mr. SWEENEY, a comparatively unknown Western player. Mr. MACDONALD with Mr. NORRIS of the Dyker Meadow, Mr. DOUGLAS, the champion, with young Mr. CARNEGIE of Pittsburg, and Mr. JASPER LYNCH with H. C. SMITH, the brilliant boy golfer of Illinois, are all fairly well matched.

After the wearisome, overcrowded qualifying round of the first day, the real interest of the contest will begin. May the best men be able, in the circumstances, to hold to their superiority, and may there be no "flukes." Such will be the prayer of all true golfers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An enterprising London bookseller has invented a new crime. He took novels that would not sell and pasted on them covers bearing the names of novels for which the public yearns. Then he displayed the deceiving volumes on his stand and the hurried passerby, noting only the title and the price, chose, paid, and continued on his deluded way. For a while none of them came back, but at last somebody with no sense of humor and with more regard for his sixpences than his dignity returned and, having vainly demanded reparation, caused the ingenious bookseller's arrest. In court, he said he couldn't see that he had done anything wrong, and rested his defense on the maxim of "caveat emptor," but the Magistrate took a severe view of the case and held the man for trial under £100 bail.

—Trolley cars of the largest and heaviest kind, of course, are used on the best patronized lines, and, unfortunately, both for public comfort and the company's income, it is on just these lines that there is most frequent necessity for frequent and sudden reductions of speed. This is unfortunate, because to stop rapidly moving vehicles of such great weight requires the application of powerful brakes, and, as the power is exerted on the circumference of the wheels, the latter soon wear out, which is expensive, and sooner still they develop flat places on their circumferences, which change smooth and pleasant motion to a succession of jolts trying alike to the passenger's temper and his health. Here is a condition of affairs which urgently demands a remedy, and, as it is obvious that the remedy must take the shape of a new and better brake, ingenious minds in many parts of the country are busy with the problem of producing one. Among the men who think they have met the requirements of the case is JOHN LYKER, a farmer of mechanical tastes living at Argusville, this State. His brake does not bring pressure to bear upon the tread of the wheels, but divides it between their faces, the axle, and the track itself, the first and greatest part being exerted on the track. Those who have examined the model assert that it has the merits of simplicity, power, and cheapness, and that its adoption would put an end to the flattening of wheels. The value of the device is a matter for practical determination, but it is obvious that, however superior the Lyker brake or any other variant of it may be to those now used, the ideal of combined efficiency and economy cannot be attained in that way. The perfect brake is, or rather, will be, one that stops the car by turning its momentum into stored force, available for instant application in putting the car again in motion as rapid as before the stop was made. Innumerable mechanicians have attacked this theoretically easy problem, and not a few have thought they had solved it, but none of their brakes has met the tests of actual service. The need for such a device is less imperative now than it was in the days when street cars were drawn by horses, but even now it would be well worth while to save the enormous amount of force that is daily wasted in stops on such lines as that on Broadway.

—In the course of some brief remarks on the evil practice of "treating," The New York Observer says: "There is no hospitality, no real kindness, no real sense, in 'setting up' a fellow-man to a beverage which will imperil him, body and soul. What is desirable throughout all classes of the community is the grace of hospitality, not the disgrace of social solicitations to inebriety or excess of any kind." Now it is almost as painful to impugn the knowledge of our amiable and pious contemporary as it would be, in some unimaginable contingency, to question the excellence of its intentions, but we have more than doubt about the possibility of justifying the accuracy of its use of the phrase "setting up." Far be it from us to claim either the right or the power to decide what is and what is not the language of conviviality, respectable or other, but secular journalism, however high its aspirations, necessarily brings its practitioners into occasional communion with the worldly and unregenerate, and—well, our impression, subject, of course, to correction, is that though beverages of the sort mentioned by The Observer are "set up" to fellow-men at least once in a while, fellow-men are never "set up" to the beverages. The subject is not one regarding which it is disgraceful, or even ridiculous, to be mistaken, but for all that it is just as well to be right, even as regards the technical terms of the anti-prohibitionists. If The Observer has the data to prove its case and support its usage, it should produce them at once. Otherwise scoffers, of whom there are lamentably many in these days, may charge it with jauntily pretending to information which it possesses not.

—If present probabilities change to reality and Gen. DAVID B. HENDERSON succeeds to the position of Speaker of the House, it is likely that the Congressmen will be ruled, if not as vigorously as in the days of MR. REED, at least as wittily. For Gen. HENDERSON has a well-earned reputation for saying things both bright and sharp, and this power he is wont to display with but little regard for the solemnities of occasion or the dignity of office. The Portland Oregonian recalls, as the most brilliant shot ever made by the General, one that he fired years ago at HOLMAN of Indiana, who was famous for the savage vehemence with which he opposed almost every scheme for taking money out of the public treasury. "Once," says The Oregonian, "when an appropriation for HOLMAN'S own district was up for consideration, the latter arose, and, departing from his usual custom, made a warm speech in its favor. The instant he sat down HENDERSON was on his feet. 'Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'the member's address brings to mind BYRON'S lines:

> 'Tis sweet to hear the honest "watchdog's" bark
> Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

The joke indubitably was good, but after The Oregonian has explained its use of the word "latter", we wish it would reveal whether its own bad memory or Gen. HENDERSON'S was responsible for the error in the lines quoted from "Don Juan."

—Many days have been set apart by the residents of the United States for the intermission of their ordinary toils, but, declares an official of the Department of Justice, they have entered upon the second century of their existence as a separate people without formally establishing even one National holiday. How about the Fourth of July? is the question which naturally arises on hearing this statement. The inquiry was answered by the Department authority as follows: "The glorious Fourth is a legal holiday all right enough, and is pretty generally recognized. It promises to be more generally recognized this year than ever, particularly in the South, but it is not a National holiday because it has never been so declared by statute. There is not a line in the statutes of any of the States of the United States giving the Fourth of July any mention or preference in the matter of honor to distinguish it from Feb. 22 or Decoration Day. Several statutes mention it as a legal holiday, but none of them establishes it as a National holiday." Then he went on to say that all Congress had done was to recognize certain days as legal holidays in the District of Columbia, while, of course, no State Legislature assumed to say anything about the days which other States should observe by abstention from work and special exercises, religious or secular. "I don't mean to say," the oracle concluded, "that the Fourth of July is not a holiday throughout the United States, but I do mean to say that except by common consent there is nothing about it that makes it a National holiday. Of course it is a legal holiday in the District, as it is in several States, but it is not even a legal holiday in some of them. For that matter, neither is Christmas nor Thanksgiving day in many States. Washington's Birthday is a legal holiday in this District, but just over in Virginia it is not, though if there is one State where it should be a State holiday, it should be in Virginia." Which all people may not know, and which is certainly queer.

THE AMERICAN WINE TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES on the "California Wine Trade" is a very fair summary of the subject. In fact, it is more accurate than most of the accounts which have heretofore appeared in the daily papers.

The California wine trade has been for some years, and is now, in a very peculiar state or condition. It would be hard to match the like in any other industry. At one time it looked as if the wine growers of California had laid the foundations of a most prosperous and profitable industry. With an opportunity to supply and control (as they should supply and control) the markets of this country, and successfully displace foreign wines, the California producers failed to grasp their chance. With every incentive to work together to a common end, growers and dealers have pulled apart. Thus, instead of making money, most of the people in the California wine trade have, for the last few years, either made no money or actually lost money.

It would take too much space to go into details giving the causes which put the California wine trade into bad shape. Suffice it to say that, while the trade war between the California Wine Association (representing a number of large dealers) and the California Wine Makers' Corporation (representing a number of the large growers) was an important factor in demoralizing trade, yet, if good, sound business methods had prevailed in the California wine trade from the start, there would have been no such depression as the trade experienced up to this year, and both growers and dealers could have gone along in "friendly rivalry" as they do in almost every other small industry.

In this connection we call attention to the Eastern wine trade, or rather to the trade of Eastern wine cellars. In the wine-growing districts of the East—in the South, in New York and in Ohio—there has been no such spirit and methods as entered into the California industry. The most prosperous wine cellars in the country are in the Eastern States. On this account, perhaps, Eastern wines and Eastern champagnes are more widely and favorably known by advertising than the California brands. While the California establishments were losing, or not making money, the Eastern cellars have mostly made money. While the Californians were selling their wines at a nominal rate, the Easterners have often been able to get double that rate for their goods. Thus, while the wine production of California has been and is about five times that of the Eastern States, yet the latter brings by far the most money. In fact, the total sales of the champagnes made in the East, amounting last year to about 80,000 cases, must have brought as much money as all the wine sold in California last year.

There is no doubt that the future promises better things, not only for the California wine trade, but for the American wine trade as a whole. It would seem as if those in the California wine business had seen the worst. Another trade war and more cutting of prices are not likely to take place for some time. Those who have been "through the war" now know what it means.

There is certainly a better feeling in the American wine trade to-day than for many years. This is largely due to the encouragement which our wine makers are getting from our wine drinkers. The old notion that a wine to be good must be imported is being abandoned, because a number of American wine cellars are producing still and sparkling wines, admitted by competent judges to equal in every essential the imported kinds. The more the best of our native wines are given a fair trial the better they are liked, and the better it would be if we were a wine-drinking people instead of consumers of enormous quantities of strong drinks.

L. J. VANCE,
Editor American Wine Press.
New York, June 28, 1899.

A QUESTION OF HONESTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few days since a charming solicitor, bright eyes, pleasing features, convincing manner, called on us at our office to get us to purchase tickets for a concert to be given at one of the principal hotels, proceeds to be for the benefit of the "—— Fresh Air Fund," a concededly worthy institution. Many fascinating experiences with fakirs and frauds make for caution, so we resolve to investigate, and find Mrs. —— is a professional concert giver. She employs solicitors of pleasing address and charm of manner to visit the charitably inclined and dispose of tickets under the guise of charity, and for a remunerative commission; expenses are paid, she retains the greater part of the balance, and a mere fraction of the contributions finds itself to the treasury of the charity in whose name the whole was solicited and given. What do you say of the institution or charity which knowingly permits such use of its name? Almost immediately thereafter another solicitor comes using the name of the —— Church and its fresh air fund. Investigation shows this concert is gotten up by an enterprising individual who allows said church $100 for the use of its name, and by its aid collects several hundreds. What do you say of the church which permits its name and charity to be thus used? What is the effect on those who give to help the deserving, and not with the intention of promoting the business of professional middle men and women occupying the ground between the charitable and the poor little waifs so advantageously as to absorb three out of every four dollars contributed? Are not the officers of the institutions permitting for such purpose the use of the name of church or other supposedly reliable and deserving corporation abettors of fraud?

C. R. HALL.
New York, June 29, 1899.

WOMEN ON MEN'S WHEELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my sympathy with the man "who did not mind his own business," but had the courage of his convictions to reprove indecency flaunted in the face of defenseless citizens who are trying to bring up their daughters and sons to respect morality, and have to witness women of reputed respectability astride a man's bicycle, in postures that nature never intended them to attempt. I never see one of these creatures disgrace her sex but that I feel a tinge of shame, and am convinced that our age is becoming an age of degeneracy and unsexing influences.

If those creatures who call themselves women could hear the remarks of men as they meet them on the avenues and streets, it would make them resolve never to be seen in such unseemly positions again, provided such creatures have any decency left. I am a wheel enthusiast—for both men and women—but I am not in sympathy with a woman straddling a man's wheel and thereby making her posture a butt for indecent suggestion by the opposite sex.

A. SMYTH.
New York, June 29, 1899.

OUR WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"But we are in for it now and must make the best of it." This is the opening sentence in the last clause of the letter from "American" in your issue of to-day, June 28. "American," like many others, seems to take refuge in this subterfuge for a justification of wrong-doing as old as evil itself. Are we in the full light of the nineteenth, almost the twentieth century? It would not seem so. The writer like many other readers of your valuable paper, was much pleased with the manly and gallant stand taken by President Cleveland against the unwarranted and despicable overthrow of the Hawaiian Government many years ago. If we recollect aright, how much we enjoyed the hearty indorsement given Mr. Cleveland at that time by your editorials, although that indorsement meant a severe rebuke to the representative of the United States in those islands and the undoing of the wrong he had committed. That Mr. Cleveland failed to find the necessary support from his confrères in no way impairs the right and grandeur of his position from an ethical point of view. Are we indeed, if a mistake has been made, (if not a crime undertaken) to stand by it? Which would demand the respect of the world, a manly withdrawal from an unjust position, or its contemptable prosecution into the fulfillment of a crime? Can the United States reap glory from overpowering the Filipinos? "Aguila non capit muscas."

According to "American," if the next election should make a clean sweep of the politicians (not statesmen) now in power and the war in the Philippines be still in continuance, we would have to carry out the errors and damning sins of the Alger type, even at the cost of honor, sacrifice of many valuable lives and of untold treasure. In individual life the man who recedes and apologizes when in the wrong is the true man. In ethics what is true of man individually is equally applicable to nations.

CIVIS.
Jersey City, N. J., June 28, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF OUR COLONIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many would-be arbiters of the Philippine question have had their fling in the papers, and one Edward Atkinson tried the bolder scheme of flinging firecrackers at the feet of our Bucephalus, in the hope of scaring something, but now he lies kicking in the back yard because papa will not let him play in the street. What does it all mean? Well, simply, if those to whom the people intrust the reins of government are interfered with in the handling thereof, the horses may run away and disastrous might be the consequences in the arena of nations. Our soldiers know the ground they are on and have proved too true to the National honor to be subverted by the bombast of political cynics, but, with all the divergence of opinion and interests, anarchy would surely follow in the wake of meddlers were they not summarily suppressed. McKinley is at the helm, and it is amusing, the conceit of those who think they can steer better than he who must of necessity know more about the sea in which our Ship of State is now sailing than any one else. But certain reefs compelled our present course. We were threatened with the world's scorn of our boasted humanity if we flung back the struggling Filipinos into the revengeful hands of Spain. After paying $20,000,000 for the privilege, we could have declared them free, but we would have had to maintain their independence and incur the responsibility to other nations for the anarchy certain to ensue among a half-civilized people so totally unprepared for self-government. The more we extend our commerce over the world, the more we become responsible for international complications liable to ensue if we shirk the obligations of our position in the Cabinet of nations.

The time has passed when a group of small islands in the path of commerce can isolate themselves. They require a guardian to protect them from the greed of nations. Our Administration has offered the Filipinos as much share in governing as is compatible with existing conditions, but can, of course, take no steps toward it until the Filipinos trust our integrity sufficiently to lay down their arms. Those who jump at conclusions from a limited view and wantonly fling stones of censure are not in a position to bear the responsibility for mistakes.

As for the future government of our colonies, there will be time for censure when we have failed to do them justice or better their former condition.

It is a very unpatriotic fling at our National character that we cannot take our stand among other great nations in developing the uncivilized parts of the world because of political corruption. If this is so, then we are not sufficiently advanced for a republican form of government.

J. D. H.
New York, June 29, 1899.

THE CONFEDERACY'S CAPITOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing the following article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, the 17th, causes me to request that you please publish in your interesting columns some facts about the first "White House" of the Confederacy, situated in the City of Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Frank Howard has built an annex to the Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans, and in it have been placed all the memorials of Jefferson Davis, including a very large number from Beauvoir, Miss., which Mrs. Davis has recently presented. There are also many which belonged to Winnie Davis, the beloved daughter.

During a recent visit to Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, at Beauvoir, Miss., Mrs. Davis informed me that the family had lived there for months, and that levees were held and charming dinner parties were given, bringing together the most noted and eloquent statesmen from all parts of the South, before the seat of the Confederate Government was moved to Richmond, Va.

I went to Beauvoir as Chairman of the White House Committee, Alabama Division, Daughters of the Confederacy, to beg Mrs. Davis to give some of her husband's effects to place in this house, which is to be purchased by the Alabama Daughters of the Confederacy and placed upon Capitol Hill, the most historic spot connected in any way with the war between the States, the capitol of Alabama, and the first capitol of the Confederacy, where Mr. Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy, situated in Montgomery, which was the nursing mother of the storm-cradled nation. Upon a hill at the head of one of the principal streets is situated the building, which appears as a crown of glory, and of which the whole South feels proud, because Mr. Davis was made President there. A star marks the spot where he stood on that occasion.

The Alabama Daughters of the Confederacy wish to place the first "White House" upon this historic hill, to the east of the capitol, to be known as the "Jefferson and Varina Davis Memorial Hall and Library."

The most sacred relics to be placed therein are those given by Mrs. Davis from Beauvoir, consisting of the entire bedroom set last used by her loved and honored husband, also personal effects, such as letters, papers, books, dressing gown, slippers, table, upon which his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," was written; pipe, cane, umbrella, and many other articles which cannot be enumerated now; also menmentoes of Winnie, "The Daughter of the Confederacy," and valued reminders of Mrs. Davis.

The State of Alabama and the Daughters of the Confederacy feel that they can never thank Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, enough for this generous and precious gift.

The "First White House," as a repository for them, will increase in value as the years come and go. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hayes thoughtfully and generously divided everything with Montgomery, Richmond, New Orleans, and Macon, Ga.

My visit to them at Beauvoir was one never to be forgotten, realizing as I do the great privilege of listening to Mrs. Davis, the "Martha Washington" of the Confederacy, talk of the past.

CARRIE PHELAN BEALE.
Montgomery, Ala., June 19, 1899.

The Irish Challenge for the Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We see a great many announcements regarding the "Irish Challenge" for the America's Cup. It is somewhat puzzling to find out where the "Irish" comes in. Sir Thomas Lipton is a Scotchman, native of Glasgow, who started business in the early seventies as a retailer of ham and bacon in High Street (the Bowery of Glasgow, Scotland.) The builder is Mr. Thorney-Croft, an Englishman, and it was built at Millwall, London, on the Thames. The "Irish" in its composition seems to be the fact that an Irish club sends the challenge to race us with a yacht built in London by Englishmen, designed by a Scotchman, and owned by a Scotchman! It puts one in mind of the youngster whose father was German, his mother Irish, and who was born on board a Dutch frigate under the French flag in Turkish waters, and whose claim to be Irish is, perhaps, stronger than the Shamrock's.

AN ENGLISH-AMERICAN.
New York, June 28, 1899.

Accidents on Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many accidents on the trolleys would be avoided if passengers, in alighting from the open cars, would always grasp with the left hand the handle at the end of the seat immediately in front of them. This would bring them to the street facing the front of the car, and, in the event of it starting too soon, they could generally maintain their balance and escape a fall. At present the very large majority, especially of ladies, take hold with the right hand of the handle at the end of the seat they have been occupying, and land on the street facing to the rear of the car. In this position, should the car start before they are entirely free from it, they are very liable to be thrown over backward. A little attention to this simple rule on the part of the riding public would easily prevent many accidents, and the consequent suffering and loss.

ROBERT S. WALKER.
New York, June 29, 1899.

Seasonable Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If she or he who—we put "she" first, as women offend most—stands in front of you when there is no more seat room in a crowded open trolley car would only think of how uncomfortable it makes you, she or he would show good sense in this hot weather by waiting for the next car.

X.
New York, June 29, 1899.

School Gardens Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For school gardens in large cities where ground is costly the roofs of the schoolhouses could be used as roof gardens, and, with tub and box gardening around the outer edges and a high railing to inclose it all, a place for a vast deal of instruction and outdoor enjoyment could be secured at relatively small expense.

E. T. P.
Newport, R. I., June 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Temporary Aberrations.

Married men are less likely to become insane than bachelors. This, of course, is exclusive of the period when they are crazy to get the girl.—Philadelphia Times.

Didn't Help Him.

"We make our own ice cream," said the restaurant proprietor. "Consequently we know just what it contains."

"You do," replied the patron, "but I don't."—Chicago Post.

Water Works Repartee.

"See here! We got a centipede in our hydrant water!"

"Well, you are only a private consumer; did you think you were entitled to tarantulas?"—Chicago Record.

An Absent-Minded Cashier.

"Is the cashier in?"

"No, he's not."

"When will he be back?"

"Can't say; he skipped for Canada about an hour ago."

"Just my luck! I'm his brother, and he took my hat by mistake this morning!"—Yonkers Statesman.

No Officeholder.

"Did you ever hold an office?" inquired the new arrival at Eagle Eye.

"Wal, not exactly, stranger," replied Amber Pete. "When we had the cyclone last week I tried to hold the Post Office, but the thing just slipped outer my hands and started for the stars. I guess that's 'bout the last office I'll try to hold, stranger."—Chicago News.

BORROWERS.

Robert Bain in Somerville (Mass) Journal.

"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long."
Yet, some there be, it seems to me,
That know not right from wrong—
And hence 'tis mine to quite despise
The meanness of the man
Who, when he borrows "anything,"
Will keep it if he can.

Books by the score, I in my day
Have kindly lent, to find
My shelves now bare, indeed, of much
That fed my youthful mind;
Thus, none may wonder if I here
Confess that I have grown
Full weary of the man who keeps
That which is not his own.

Again, e'en if the wish is vain,
I want restored to me
The "trifles" which, within an hour,
Repaid were sure to be;
But here the maxim well applies,
"To borrow not, nor lend";
For oft when we the latter do
We lose both cash and "friend."

Perchance 'tis wiser and humane
Each borrower to forgive,
Since "memory" fails and weaker grows
The longer that they live;
Still, I may not the while forget
The meanness of the man
Who, when he borrows "anything,"
Will keep it if he can.

BLOODSHED IN BRUSSELS

Mobs Charged by Police, and Soldiers Are Ordered Out.

SEVERAL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Reported that One Death Has Occurred —The Tumult Over the Electoral Bill Not Ended.

BRUSSELS, June 29.—The city was the scene of further rioting to-night, growing out of contentions in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the Electoral bill.

At the conclusion of a great meeting in the Town Hall this evening thousands attempted to cross the Grande Place, in which the Town Hall stands. The gendarmes charged with drawn swords, and the crowd retaliated with stones.

Shots were fired on both sides. Three persons in the mob were wounded, and a police officer was severely stabbed with a shoemaker's knife.

The rioters on being dispersed assembled at another point. A large crowd gathered in the Rue Royale, tearing up the paving stones and using these as missiles. Finally the Civic Guard was ordered out to relieve the police.

Despite these attempts to suppress the disturbances, rioting continued to a late hour, many persons being injured. A feature was the general tearing up of paving stones to be hurled at the police and guards. A tramway conductor received two bullet wounds.

Ultimately the troops were called out. About thirty-five arrests were made, many of those who were taken into custody being in possession of revolvers.

The Public Prosecutor, with his entire staff, remains on permanent duty at the Hotel de Ville.

It is rumored that one man who was wounded has since died at the hospital.

The storm of verbosity was renewed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Socialists hurled anathemas at M. J. Van den Peereboom, who endeavored to explain the action taken by the police yesterday, and the Socialists persistently interrupted and insulted the Premier, reproaching him with being responsible for yesterday's conflicts between the people and the police. Later it was announced that King Leopold had a long conference with MM. Van den Peereboom, Begerem, and Beernaert, the latter having been summoned from The Hague.

It was reported that M. Van den Peereboom will resign.

Although a vote censuring the Government was rejected by 87 to 31, the tumult in the Chamber was so great that the President suspended the sitting. The Socialists then led a cheering crowd, shouting "Vive la Republique!" to the park, where a conflict with gendarmes occurred. Thence the mob proceeded to the public square, the shops closing as the rioters approached. Van der Velde, the Socialist leader, made a speech to the crowd.

When the Chamber reassembled to-night M. Destree, Socialist, called attention to the riots which had occurred since the adjournment, in which he was struck by a gendarme's sword, and demanded the man's punishment. Thereupon the Chamber at once returned to a state of tumult. The Socialists, surrounding M. Van den Peereboom, with clenched fists denounced him. As the tumult increased the Chamber rose.

In the meantime the streets were filled by a shouting mob, which eventually gathered in front of the War Ministry, where a cordon of police and gendarmes, with drawn swords attempted to disperse the rioters. Orders issued prohibiting street assemblies to-night.

The bill of M. Van den Peereboom seeks to perpetuate the clerical domination of the country. It provides for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members. The Liberals and Socialists realize that the effect would be to maintain the Catholic representation in the smaller constituencies, and practically to exclude the Liberals and Socialists from the larger districts.

A new Beernaert Ministry is predicted as the outcome of the agitation. In any event the crisis is one of the most serious that has occurred in Belgian history.

The Liberals, being in a hopeless minority in Parliament, abandoned the idea of fighting the bill by Parliamentary methods and started a campaign of obstruction.

To-day the city wore a completely revolutionary aspect. Tramcars were overturned and used as barricades. The Commander of the Civic Guard asked to be supplied with 15,000 cartridges. Street lamps were smashed, the rioters pricked the horses of the gendarmes with needles, and many of the animals fell with their riders. Several inoffensive onlookers were injured by the swords of the police. It is rumored that there are some women and children among these. At a late hour this evening it is rumored that the wounded tramway conductor has succumbed to his injuries, but the report as yet is unconfirmed.

The scenes in the Chamber quite beggared description. M. Van den Peereboom was dubbed "Murderer," "Bandit," and "Minister of Civil War" by the Socialists, who declared that they would appeal to the King.

PACIFIC CABLE DISCUSSED.

State Competition with Private Enterprise Opposed by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

LONDON, June 29.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, received this afternoon a deputation for the Eastern Telegraph Company. The Marquis of Tweeddale and others expressed objection to State competition with private enterprise, referring to the proposed Pacific cable, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach promised to furnish a written reply. In the meantime he reminded the deputation that the Pacific cable project was not new, and was one the Government had a perfect right to undertake.

Mr. Chamberlain said that, while customers justly complained of the existing high rates, it was mainly for the sake of an "all-British" cable, connecting all portions of the empire, that the Government entertained the present project.

The Marquis of Tweeddale declared the proposed cable would easily lead to the ruin of the cable companies the delegation represented, and advanced the alternative plan of providing for the formation of a British imperial telegraph company to take over the securities of the companies, the stock of the new company being guaranteed by the Government at 2½ per cent. interest, the present large reserve fund of the companies being used to lay the Pacific and other cables, and the surplus revenue from the reduction of interest to be devoted to reducing rates and relieving the capital.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the best answer to the Marquis of Tweeddale's alternative proposal was that neither India nor Australia was prepared to support it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also entirely demurred at the objections raised, and strongly intimated that they were untenable.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Dispute as to Whether Documents Can Be Submitted in Part.

PARIS, June 29.—The Venezuelan Arbitration Commission was again in session to-day and the leading counsel for Great Britain, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his presentation of his side of the case. The commission adjourned to Wednesday.

Objecting to certain abstracts of documents introduced by Venezuela, Sir Richard Webster demanded that the entire documents should be presented to the court if any reliance was to be placed upon the portions submitted.

Benjamin Harrison, on behalf of Venezuela, demurred to this contention on the ground that the time for filing documents had passed.

Baron Russell of Killowen, one of the arbitrators, remarked that the tribunal could scarcely rely upon half a document when it was asserted that the whole bore a different meaning. It was finally decided that copies of the documents should first be submitted to the counsel for Venezuela. Mr. Harrison intimated that he had thought argument would be heard before this opportunity was afforded.

Anxiety About the Pope's Ill-Health.

LONDON, June 30.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "In consequence of his exertions during the recent religious ceremonies, the Pope is now suffering great prostration, together with a slight attack of fever. He was confined to his bed to-day, (Thursday,) and some anxiety is felt regarding him."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DEPEW.

He Defends the Administration and Says the Late T. F. Bayard's Work in England Was Misunderstood.

LONDON, June 29.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew of New York is back in this city. When seen to-night he said:

"I have just returned from Paris and Brussels, where I picked up my son, who is now thoroughly restored to health, and embarks with me on Saturday for New York.

"As regards the expansion policy of the Administration, I quite agree with proceeding with this campaign. We are convinced we are right, and President McKinley will go forward, I believe, to a successful issue. Mistakes have been made, but we learn by mistakes, and, depend on it, we are going to come out on top.

"The situation in Paris, which is equivalent to France, seems gradually becoming broader. All this spasmodic upset, this changing of Ministers, these cries from the housetops, are surely laying the foundation of making men divide off into those cognate parties, which, well defined, will, in my opinion, yet raise France into and keep her in the front rank.

"I am proud of the marvelous success of our Ambassador here, Mr. Choate. He is going to make a great mark. We did not understand the work Mr. Bayard did at the time he gave expression to sentiments which have had such immense results. He knew what he was doing. We did not know it, and blamed him. But he was laying a foundation, and accomplished the marvelous work of preparing the way for the grand revolution in popular sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I go back confident that we have great times coming in the United States. Questions not dreamed of at the last struggle are forging to the front, and the fight will be keen and stiff. As report goes, no man can tell the issue with any success till the Electoral vote is declared."

MARLBOROUGH GEMS SOLD.

Sale of the David Bromilow Collection Realized £34,762.

LONDON, June 29.—The sale of the Marlborough gems at Christie's to-day realized £34,762, or within £238 of what David Bromilow paid for the entire collection.

The Marlborough gems consist largely of cameos and intaglios belonging to the reign of Augustus. They were collected by the third Duke of Marlborough. David Bromilow was the purchaser in 1875, when the same collection was sold en bloc.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 29.—Mayor Boyle has reappointed W. W. Sherman as a member of the Park Commission, and when seen today Mr. Sherman stated that he had declined the appointment. This decision on the part of Mr. Sherman will be met with general regret by the people of this city who have seen so much of Mr. Sherman's good work on the commission for the past six years, and especially his work with the Boulevard. Mr. Sherman, however, will do everything in his power to aid the commission in completing the projects he had started.

Casino registers include John Flavel Hubbard, James H. Reid, Newham L. Jones, and Walter M. Falconer of the navy. The officers of the North Atlantic squadron have been granted the privileges of the Newport Golf Club.

The Green Committee of the Newport Golf Club, Messrs. Arthur T. Kemp, John Bert, and A. M. Coates have instituted many agreeable changes this season, and on all sides their work has received the praise of the members. The committee is now at work rearranging the handicaps for this season's playing, and it is understood that in the near future several cups will be offered for the matches.

Stone Villa is being prepared for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, who have rented the place for the season.

Edward J. Berwind has arrived from Europe and is expected at The Elms for the season to-morrow.

Unless all signs are misleading, the much-needed hotel on Bellevue Avenue will soon be an accomplished fact, and the site will mostly likely be the James Gordon Bennett and Paran Stevens estates, opposite the Casino. The plans for the new hotel are said to have been prepared by Messrs. Whitney Warren and C. D. Wetmore, the architects, of New York, and the hotel is to have a complete frontage on Bellevue Avenue. Who composes the syndicate that is to build the hotel appears to be well guarded in secrecy here. As yet there is no record at the City Hall of the purchase of the property, and this may be accounted for by the fact that the structure is not to be opened until Fall. It is known here that John Whipple is acting for the hotel syndicate here.

Mrs. Frank C. Crosby, wife of Pay Director Crosby, United States Navy, is the guest of Mrs. Cowie at the training station.

Mrs. Harold Brown gave a luncheon this afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman.

Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

The cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills is being prepared for them. The family is expected from Europe shortly.

Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons entertained this evening at dinner, as did Mrs. Louis G. Jones, Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yalee, and Mrs. William B. Ogers.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Miss Dora Havemeyer have arrived at Friedheim for the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Mrs. Eldredge and Miss Eldrege will leave Saturday for the mountains to pass the season.

Admiral Sampson will return from Boston to-morrow, and Saturday he will begin his leave of thirty days, but will return on the 3d of July, to participate in the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago.

Mrs. Henderson, who has been the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, returned to New York this evening.

The Casino Governors have voted to have but one Casino hop a week this season, instead of two, which has been the custom in past seasons. The hop nights will be Thursday. The first hop is set for JuJly 13. The morning concerts will be given, as usual, as well as the concerts on Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

Mrs. McGowan and Miss McGowan, wife and daughter of Capt. John McGowan, formerly in command of the training station, have taken apartments at the La Farge cottage.

The Mianatuck Golf Club held its usual Thursday evening informal dance at the clubhouse this evening.

Miss Heden Forth of Belgium is the guest of Mrs. F. O. French at Harbor View.

F. C. Brewster and family of Philadelphia, Dr. Henry J. Rhett of the same city, and Mrs. E. P. Alexander of New York have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

Many social functions by the cottagers are being arranged for the Fourth of July. Commodore and Mrs. Gerry will entertain a large party on the Electra with luncheon and a sail. The Newport Clambake Club will hold its first bake of the season on that day, and will elect officers for the ensuing year and act on several applications. The membership of the club is limited to 100 members. There is always a large waiting list, and it is reported that an effort will be made to increase the membership.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give her first entertainment of the season on next Monday.

The yacht Sultana sailed for New London to-day with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Steam yacht Aileen arrived and sailed.

The Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austrian Minister at Washington, is the guest of James V. Parker. The Baron is expected Saturday.

Judge John Clinton Gray and Pembroke Jones have returned from New York.

Miss G. O. Jones has returned from a visit at Pittsfield Mass.

Mrs. Admiral Sampson, who was invited to pass the season at Jamestown with Mrs. Capt. Chadwick, finds it will be impossible to accept the invitation.

Richard T. Wilson and George P. Messersly have returned from New York.

The North Atlantic Squadron will leave Newport for Portsmouth one week from today, returning again to Newport two weeks later.

The racing crew of the Battleship Texas has accepted the offer of the racing crew of the Old Colony Boat Club crew, which defeated the champions of the Navy, the New Yorks, recently, to contest for the money prize offered by the City Council, and the Garretson Cup, to be competed for July 4. The New Yorks will meet the Old Colony crew for a five-mile straight-away race for several hundred dollars when the fleet returns from Portsmouth.

Gen. Randolph of the Army has presented the mascot of the Battleship Indiana, the goat Nancy, with a handsome silver bell inscribed "Nancy Indiana." The bell was presented to the mascot this afternoon by Capt. Taylor on the Indiana's quarterdeck.

The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursion. Shohola Glen, in the Blue Mountains, 107 miles from New York, on the beautiful Erie. $1.00 round trip.—Adv.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN DEAD

New York's Oldest ex-Mayor Passes Away in His 95th Year.

ACTIVE ALMOST TO THE LAST

Conspicuous in the Politics and Progress of the City—His Mayoralty Term 1858-1859.

Daniel F. Tiemann, who was Mayor of New York in 1858 and 1859, died at his home, in Audubon Park, Washington Heights, yesterday, after a protracted period of ill-health. He was in his ninety-fifth year, having been born on Jan. 9, 1805. Until a few years ago Mr. Tiemann enjoyed excellent health, and, with his keen and active mind, he was a remarkable old man. He was about ninety years old before he retired from the active management of his paint business, in Manhattanville. In 1897 Mr. Tiemann's eyesight became dim, but his memory remained clear, and at the close of that year his general health was good.

Mr. Tiemann's birthplace was a little frame house near the corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, in this city. His father was Anthony Tiemann, a manufacturer of paints and oils. When he was six years old Daniel accompanied his father on the maiden trip of the first steam ferryboat which plied in any part of the world—the John Stevens—which subsequently made regular trips between New York and Hoboken. A few years later the elder Tiemann leased a plot of ground near the present junction of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and removed his factory and his residence there. That locality was wholly rural in its character at that time and was inhabited mostly by market gardeners. The school that Daniel Tiemann attended was at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, and his schoolmaster was Ebenezer Whiting, who in his day was the best penman in New York.

At the age of thirteen years young Tiemann went to work as errand boy and general helper in Henry Schieffelin's drug store. It was about this time that the foundations of Tammany Hall were laid, at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham Streets, and also that the work of constructing the present City Hall was under way. While the boy Tiemann was working for Henry Schieffelin he lived with his employer over the store, in Duane Street. A few years afterward, however, he determined to follow the business established by his father, and he continued in that line throughout his life.

In a short chapter of reminiscences published in this newspaper about two years ago Mr. Tiemann said:

"I saw them building the present City Hall, and we all thought that it was too far away from the business centre. In those days excursion stages ran to many points in the interior of Manhattan Island, charging 75 cents for single fares. This island was dotted with lakes and streams and water for household uses was secured either from them or from the hundreds of pumps that were constructed at convenient points. I remember very well the old canal that ran into the North River through the present Canal Street from the high ground in the neighborhood of Mulberry Street. There was a good-sized lake where the present Criminal Court Building stands and we used to catch perch, sunfish, and eels there.

"In those days there was no regular fire department, and many disastrous fires occurred, as more than half of the older buildings were of wood. I was one of the volunteer fire laddies and was for eleven years a member of Engine Company 25, which I organized and of which I was foreman. When I moved up town I joined Engine 49, of which I was foreman for seven years. In 1829 my father and uncle purchased 51 feet front on Broadway, 186 feet on Nineteenth Street, and 110 feet close by for the sum of $250. About twenty years later they sold this property for $27,000. In comparatively recent years this same property was bought by Arnold, Constable & Co. for about $480,000. The figures show that since my boyhood the population of New York has increased considerably over thirtyfold, while values above Fourteenth Street have increased nearly two thousandfold."

Among the interesting events in the history of this city to which Mr. Tiemann was a witness or in which he took part were the introduction of Croton water, the laying out of Central Park; the establishment of the public school system; organization of the State National Guard, and of the Police and Fire Departments; the Astor Place riots; the Crystal Palace fire; the laying of the Atlantic cable, and finally the enlargement of the City of New York to ten times its original Manhattan Island area. Mr. Tiemann was instrumental in introducing the custom of placing the names of the streets on the gas lamps. It was while he was Mayor in 1858 and he was walking with a friend in the upper part of the city on a very dark night. He was trying to find a certain street. Passing a liquor saloon, he saw the name of the place painted on a lantern which stood on the sidewalk.

"Why should not the names of streets be placed upon the street lamps, instead of upon boards, where they cannot be distinguished at night?" he said to his friend. As a result of this incident the painting of the names of the streets upon the public lamps was begun.

Mr. Tiemann went into politics when a young man, and for many years took a lively interest in municipal matters. He and Peter Cooper were members of the first Board of Education in 1838. Mr. Tiemann became a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and the following year he was elected an Alderman. He was elected Mayor on an independent ticket in opposition to Fernando Wood in the Fall of 1857. The principal event that occurred during Mayor Tiemann's administration was the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, and it devolved upon him to send a congratulatory message to the Lord Mayor of London. In 1872 Mr. Tiemann was elected a State Senator. Nearly all of his life he was a stanch Democrat, his first vote being cast for Andrew Jackson. His arrest at the order of William M. Tweed in the early days of the latter's career, but when proofs of rascality were produced the ex-Mayor's hostility was at once aroused.

Mr. Tiemann was a sound-money man, and he cast his first vote for a Republican in the presidential election of 1896, voting for Mr. McKinley. In recent years Mr. Tiemann had lived a quiet and tranquil life in his comfortable home on Washington Heights. Although constantly interested in public affairs, he took no conspicuous part. He was opposed on principle to the sale of spirituous liquors, and advocated all methods and means for suppressing their sale.

Personal Estate of Mlle. Rhea.

PARIS, June 29.—The personal estate and works of art left by Mlle. Rhea, the actress, who died of cancer of the liver at Montmorency on May 9, will be sold on July 2 and July 16. The paintings include Chartrain's well-known portrait of the actress. Mlle. Rhea at the time of her death was residing with a young Russian lady at Montmorency, and her body was interred there.

Alleged Barbarity in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 29.—The Confederation of Artisans of Lima has decided to take criminal action against the Chief of Police, who is accused of torturing members of that body. The Attorney General has brought action against some priests, who are charged with illegally treating a child at a school near Chincha, who was suffering from a disease. The accused priests have fled from the country.

The Tithe Rent Charges Bill.

LONDON, June 29.—The House of Commons this evening by a vote of 314 against 176 passed the second reading of the Tithe Rent Charges bill, which relieves the clergy of certain local rates. The bill has been hotly opposed by certain Liberal-Unionists, and the Government's large majority is due to the abstention of the Irish members. Mr. George Whiteley, Conservative, member for Stockport since 1893, has resigned his seat as a protest against the bill.

Woman Suffrage Their Theme.

LONDON, June 29.—Queen's Hall was crowded this evening by a public meeting convoked by the Political Section of the International Council of Women in support of the political enfranchisement of women. The feature of the evening was a striking speech by Miss Susan B. Anthony of the United States delegation.

Federal Enabling Act in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 29.—The Federal Enabling act passed the Legislative Assembly to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Much of the fashionable world was at New London yesterday. The boat races and the coming of the Defender and the Columbia were the attractions. The fleet of yachts from Newport and from New York was very large. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll had a jolly party on the Navahoe, and the Gerrys went over in the Electra. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to Newport immediately after the exercises at New Haven on Wednesday, and they were not among those who were at the boat races. There was an entertainment at the New London Casino that evening.

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From the number of increasing house parties everywhere over the Fourth, it will seem that from to-day until Wednesday there will be very few people left in town. Some of these affairs have already been mentioned. Mr. H. McK. Twombly will give a large entertainment at Florheim. It will not be a Vanderbilt reunion, as each member of this family, at the head of a household, will give his or her own celebration. The William D. Sloanes will be at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt, Jr., at the same place. Mr. Twombly's fête will be for only the residents of the borough and their families. There will be a dinner on July 4, for which fully 500 invitations have been issued. This will be served in a tent near the stables. A brass band will play during dinner, and there will be speeches, and the fête will end with an illumination of the Florheim grounds and a gorgeous display of fireworks. This latter part is to be a special feature.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will also give a house party at their Hudson River place. Mrs. Elliot Shepard will be among the guests at the house party given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will return to Lakewood for the Fourth, where they will also entertain. Mrs. Potter Palmer will have quite a number of people over the Fourth at Newport. A house party at Faerie Lea, on the Rumson Road, and Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald and the Misses Fitzgerald will entertain at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will pass a portion of the Summer on the yacht Valiant. She is now being repaired, and will be put in complete order. His son and daughter-in-law will be with him a part of the time. He has engaged an orchestra for the season, and there will be much entertaining. Nothing more has been said concerning the plan of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., occupying Marble House this Summer, and the possibility is thought at present to be very remote.

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The last few days have seen a number of people in the city. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane were in town in the beginning of the week, and so were Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were also in town to see Mr. and Mrs. William Duer leave for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay did not sail. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup are at their town house. They sail for Europe on July 4. Mrs. A. C. Kingsland has left Lenox, and has arrived in New York. She leaves very shortly for Europe. She has taken an apartment in Paris for the exposition year, and will remain there until after it is over.

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Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson are among those who are booked to sail from Liverpool for this country to-morrow. Mrs. Astor, as already announced, will go directly to Newport. Mrs. Orme Wilson will pass a part of the Summer at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Egerton Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Apgar are on the St. Louis, which should be in this morning.

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Lady De Grey gave another one of her parties at Coombe, her new house, near Kingston, in England, last week. The house is only partially furnished so far, for nearly all the decorations and furniture have been ordered from Paris, and did not arrive as quickly as promised. The grounds are charming, and on this occasion the guests drove around the place and had tea in the open. Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Lister-Kaye, Miss Muriel Wilson, the great beauty, and Signor and Mme. Tosti were among the guests, as were also M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke and M. E. de Reszke. Mme. Jean de Reszke has a beautiful voice of wonderful range, and, being a perfect musician, she even eclipsed her famous husband, because she is withal a very beautiful woman. After dinner she sang, the assembled guests in the most delightful manner, giving them every sort of music, from ballad and "coon" songs to German Lieder. Then Tosti played and sang, and the assemblage joined in the chorus. Jean de Reszke has brought some very catching "coon" songs from America, and, accompanied by Tosti, Lady De Grey's guests were initiated into the mysteries of "rag time." Young Mrs. Cornwallis West and Miss Muriel Wilson did skirt dances. The next day—Sunday—some of the entertainment was repeated, and as the guest of honor was the Prince of Wales, the party was classed as "very smart."

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have been going out a little in London, although they remain in mourning for Mr. Robert Goelet. Mrs. Goelet dresses like the Duchess of Marlborough, in black and white. Miss Van Wart will give this week a very handsome ball, and the decorations are promised to be novel as well as beautiful. For the end of the season Mrs. Martineau and the Countess Lutzow, who is well known in New York, have tableaus, the subjects being all taken from the Wagner operas.

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Although quite a number of the golfing experts have gone to Chicago, socially the handicap at Knollwood yesterday was a success. Many drove over from Greenwich and White Plains for the game. There were a great many luncheons and dinners at the club. Ardsley will begin to-morrow with a handicap, and at Morristown, at the Country Club, golf is being relieved with dances in the evening. The Hamptons this evening will be very gay, and at the Meadow Brook Club at Southampton will take place the first dance of the season. This will be a very large affair and many men are going down to it from town. It will be preceded by the table d'hote dinner served at small tables which has been a feature of the club. All the tables have been engaged and several quite large dinners will be given. With Mrs. Ollie Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Harry May, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Rossiter Betts, and Miss Sands and others of the modish world, the dance will be quite representative. West Hampton and East Hampton will have dances.

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To-morrow evening two watering places open their season. At Bar Harbor there will be a dance at the Kebo Valley Club, and the several hotels at Richfield Springs will give the first hops of the season. The Casino at Newport will also open, and there will be music in the afternoon and evening and the Sunday night dinners will continue a feature.

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In London to-morrow will take place the wedding of Miss Ethel Burns, the niece of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Harcourt. This will be a very large church affair, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The details of the wedding have already been given. Mr. Harcourt has purchased a town house in a very fashionable part of Mayfair, where he and Mrs. Harcourt will live in the Autumn. Miss Caroline Morgan, who is to be one of the bridesmaids, will return to this country next week.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greene—Storm.

The marriage of Miss Emma Marie Charlotte Storm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fernando Storm of 108 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, and Irving Wallace Greene, son of Randall Greene of Henry Street, that borough, and a great grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. John Erskine Adams, pastor of the church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Stout of Manhattan, niece of the bride, and the best man was Williamson Carothers, cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers were Gustavus Storm, Francis Storm, Jr., Walton Storm, and Edward Merrill, Jr. The church was decorated with daisies, which were also carried by the maid of honor. The bride wore white organdie. Fastened at the throat was a diamond sunburst. Mr. Greene's marriage gift. She carried bride roses.

Church—Carter.

The wedding of George H. Church and Miss Myra Carter, daughter of Mrs. Franklin Harrison Carter of 1,002 Madison Avenue, took place yesterday at noon in St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Trinity Parish, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was quietly celebrated, owing to mourning in the bride's family for her uncle, Howard Cocks Dickinson. The bride wore a going-away gown of gray, ornamented with white silk. A black picture hat of tulle completed her costume. She was given away by her cousin, Howard Cocks Sherwood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sill, vicar of the chapel, and cousin of the bride, assisted by his son, the Rev. James B. Sill. George S. Coe was Mr. Church's best man. Two clusters of ascension lilies in vases upon the altar were the only church decorations.

Schaeffer—Becker.

Dora Valesca Becker was married to Charles Grant Schaeffer Wednesday at the residence of the bride, 52 East Eighty-ninth Street. The ceremony took place at 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Glase Gerhardt of Philadelphia, a classmate of the bridegroom, officiated. Mr. Schaeffer was born in Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of Harvard. He is at present Principal of Public Schools of Lake Charles, La. The bride is a violiniste. She was a pupil of Joachim, and first appeared when seven years old. She toured with Clara Louise Kellogg and Emma Thursby. She has appeared as soloist with Seidl and Theodore Thomas. She organized and successfully managed the New York Ladies' Trio, of which she was violiniste. With her marriage she retires from the stage. The wedding journey will include the eastern coast and Great Lakes.

Bucher—Hale.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 29.—Miss Anna Williams Hale, daughter of Henry Ewing Hale of Princeton, and the Rev. George A. Bucher, who was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1898, and who is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wheatland, N. D., were married this evening in the Presbyterian church. The bride wore a gown of white silk, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Edward Sopher of Carlisle, Penn., State Secretary of the students' Young Men's Christian Association, was the best man, and Miss Mary Otis Hale, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Mr. Bucher, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary Madge were the bridesmaids. The ushers were Dr. Henry E. Hale, Jr., and Titus Hale, brothers of the bride, and the Rev. William I. Campbell and Leonard Williams. The Rev. George T. Purves performed the ceremony. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Bucher, parents of the bridegroom, and several Princeton professors and their wives. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father. The newly married couple left for Washington, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Blackwell—Bartine.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 29.—Miss Bessie W. Bartine, daughter of the late Dr. H. O. Bartine of Princeton, and Samuel H. Blackwell, cashier of the First National Bank, were married this afternoon in the Second Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gray traveling suit and carried a bouquet of white roses. Orange Parker of Puerto Rico was the best man and the ushers were Albert C. Taylor of Lawrenceville, James H. Phillips of Hopewell, and Frederick D. Parker and Oliver H. Parker of New York. The Rev. L. W. Mudge officiated. Among those present were Nelson D. Blackwell, father of the bridegroom, and family; Senator Moore of Kingston, Senator Blackwell of Trenton, Miss Florence Willard of Bethayers, Penn., Miss Lillian Reed of Brooklyn, J. Harvey Stout and sister of Stoutsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Boyce of Griggstown. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell went to Trenton by coach and will pass their honeymoon in New York.

Benjamin—Pitman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 29.—Miss Emma Janet Pitman, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Aaron Pitman of Monmouth County, was married this evening to Claude Towne Benjamin of Otsego County, N. Y. The ceremony took place in St. John's Church, and was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Terhune of Matawan, N. J., and the best man Dr. Harvey Young of New York. The ushers were Robert Cadmus and Henry Cadmus of Elizabeth, cousins of the bride, and Dr. J. S. Ferguson and W. H. Cantle of New York. The bride wore a traveling gown of gray lansdowne, with gray hat and plume, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The maid of honor's gown was of nile green peau de soie, and white silk net. She carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Anne M. Pitman. A reception followed the ceremony.

Taylor—Moss.

BABYLON, L. I., June 29.—Miss Clara Woodward Moss, second daughter of Cortlandt D. Moss, was married at noon to-day to James B. Taylor of New York at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church at Islip. The Rev. Ralph Briggs officiated. A special train brought many guests from Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white satin gown, cut en train, and trimmed with old point lace. She wore a veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Theodore Havemeyer, 4 years old, a nephew of the bride, was page. The ushers were William Lainbeer, R. W. Morse, T. Babcock, and S. Brooks of Manhattan. There was a wedding breakfast at the Ramble, Mr. Moss's country home.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC R. DRAKE, Postmaster at Johnson's, N. Y., fell dead in his office Wednesday night.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS, who was a grain broker at Thomaston, L. I., and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Wednesday at his home at Lakeside, Great Neck, L. I., in his sixty-third year. Funeral services will take place there tomorrow afternoon.

HUGH D. SCOTT, Superintendent of the Second Division of the Western Maryland Railroad, died yesterday at his home, in Gettysburg, Penn., of Bright's disease. He was fifty-four years of age, and for more than thirty-five years had been prominently identified with the railroad service.

DR. FRANCIS E. NOBLE of Jersey City died yesterday at his home, 31 Hoboken Avenue, from pneumonia. He had been ill six days. He was born in New York in 1824. He settled in the Hudson City district of Jersey City in 1850 and had been in practice there ever since. He is survived by a widow, one son, and two daughters.

ALVAH E. CHAMBERLAIN, for seventeen years cashier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Towanda, Penn., died there yesterday of Bright's disease. He was fifty-five years old. He served as Sergeant Major in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862 and 1863, and was for a time in the Treasury Department at Washington, and later Inspector of Customs in New York.

DAVID KRAKAUER, fifty-one years of age, a member of the firm of Krakauer Brothers, piano manufacturers at 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, died Tuesday at his home, 309 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when a child. He learned the piano maker's trade, and at the age of twenty-five went into business with his brothers, Julius and Daniel, forming the firm of Krakauer Brothers. Funeral services will be held from his residence this morning at 9 o'clock. He is a member of Edward Everett Lodge, I. O. B. B., and was prominent in the piano trade.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A report that the management of Koster & Bial's had been notified that their roof garden stage was built contrary to the fire regulations and must be reconstructed was denied last night by John Koster.

Mary Young, formerly of one of Daly's companies, has been engaged by George W. Lederer for the season of 1899-1900. She will probably be seen first at the Casino in the production following "Wild Oats."

John L. Kellerd is to be Mme. Modjeska's leading man in her new play, "Marie Antoinette," by Clinton Stuart. Mme. Modjeska will feature the new play, but will also be seen next season in "Antony and Cleopatra," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Mary Stuart."

The posting of an order at the Manhattan Beach Theatre forbidding the girls of "The Idol's Eye" company to bathe in the surf there is said to have caused so much indignation among the chorus girls that there was grave danger of a strike. Frank Daniels is credited with having solved the difficulty by saying to the chorus that all who considered themselves of no value to the company, from a pictorial viewpoint, need not obey it.

SINGERS IN CINCINNATI.

North American Saengerbund Gives Its Delayed Concert with Great Success Before 10,000 People.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Although quite a number of disappointed people left the city to-day, after the one-day postponement of the concerts of the Golden Jubilee Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, there was a multitude at the hall before 7 o'clock to-night, and they were not this time barred out by policemen.

The vast interior of the hall can be described as a many times magnified eggshell—the similarity is in shape only, as the vast beams and springing arches and the wilderness of geometric braces suggest a strength altogether different from an eggshell structure. The effect of such great height and such rounded expanse is to bring the audience and the occupants of the stage into easy companionship. Under the remarkable circumstances of the finishing work on the hall, there was but little opportunity for elaborate decoration, but the entire interior was brilliantly illuminated with arc lights.

An audience that packed the balcony and almost filled the dress circle and parquet indicated an attendance of much over ten thousand. The chorus and orchestra numbered over two thousand more.

At 8:25 P. M., only ten minutes after the designated time, the applause indicated the appearance of Louis Ehrgott, the musical director, and in the hush that followed came the opening notes of Beethoven's "Consecration of the House."

Five minutes later the crash of a board in the balcony opposite the stage, followed by a woman's scream, started what looked for an instant like a fearful panic. Fortunately good sense prevailed over heedless fear. The orchestra did not lose a note, and quiet was soon restored.

The first vocal work given was the "Gloria" from Barnby's "The Lord Is King," by the Cincinnati reception chorus and orchestra. The test of the acoustic qualities of the new hall in both the orchestral and the vocal numbers indicated success. The oratorical efforts seemed equally satisfactory, as in turn the welcoming addresses were made in good German by Mayor Tafel, President Bettman of the local committee, and the response by President Deiles of the North American Saengerbund.

There was a touch of pathos

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Scratching of Candidates Spoils the Day's Programme.

THE LONG ISLAND HANDICAP

Won by Bangle, Who Defeated Imp—Prestidigitator Easily Captured the June Stake.

For some unaccountable reason owners continue to spoil the daily programmes of the Sheepshead Bay meeting by scratching out their candidates and leaving only small fields to contend for the stakes and purses. This is especially noticeable in the stake events, where fields that are originally large enough to make the races open ones are reduced to perhaps three or four starters. This condition of affairs is as true of the overnight events as in the fixtures, but in the latter events it is more noticeable on account of the larger sums that starters might have a chance to divide.

One of the two stake races on yesterday's card was greatly marred in its make-up by the wholesale scratching of candidates. This was the Long Island Handicap at a mile and an eighth, for which ten horses were originally named to start. At post time this number was refuced to five, and although the race as it resulted was a good one, it would have been more satisfactory to the spectators, and probably have been better all around, if the field had been larger.

The five that were left in the race were Imp, the Suburban winner; the Californian mare Maxine; Bendoran, another speedy Westerner; Bangle, and Grey Jacques. Bendoran, although he was held as second choice, was not so much considered, and Grey Jacques was the despised outsider.

The other three, it was thought, would put up a good race, and the calculation proved to be a correct one.

Imp and Bendoran went off with a flying start, but the latter quit at six furlongs, and the Suburban winner took up the running. Behind her Bangle was taking matters easy, her rider, Clawson, paying no attention to Imp, but looking carefully after Maxine, who held third place. Bangle held Imp safe all the way despite the latter's lead, and at the proper moment on the turn into the stretch came on after her and passed her easily. But Clawson took no chances with his mount, for Maxine was coming fast at the end, and Bangle was not eased up until she passed the Judges a winner by three lengths.

In the other stake, the June, for two-year-old fillies at three-quarters of a mile, the full field of six started. The race proved to be a hollow victory for Prestidigatator, who led from start to finish, and won easily from Carrollton, one of the alleged "good things" that "Jack" McDonald and his friends played.

The sixth race, a mile and a quarter handicap over the turf course, furnished a good example of what clever jockeyship can accomplish in a race. The favorite, Bannockburn, seemed on class alone to have this race at his mercy, and he probably would have won but for a combination of luck and good judgment in favor of McCue, who rode Central Trust, the winner. There was a long delay at the post, during which Merlin ran away for a mile, and then the field got away with Maximo Gomez showing the way.

Bannockburn chased after him, and so did Central Trust, and, as the leader rounded the turn into the stretch both of them had him safe. He was still in front, but tiring fast, and McCue took Central Trust to the outside of him, while Spencer, seeing an opening on the rail, made for it. But just as Bannockburn was about to take the rail, Maximo Gomez closed him out again, and that cost the favorite the race. McCue kept Central Trust going at top speed, and Spencer was obliged to bring his mount around to the outside again. The time he lost in doing this lost him some ground, and Central Trust won handily, while Bannockburn was being whipped out in a futile effort to get up to him.

Six scratches left four starters in the first race, which, by scaling the rail at the last furlong, McCue won handily with Kinley Mack. Box finished second, but was disqualified for crowding, and his rider, Sullivan, was set down for one day for foul riding.

Mazarine, at the comfortable odds of 12 to 1, captured the second race handily from Greatland, and Mauvilla won easily from Ferry Belmont's Oread, the fifth race, at five furlongs.

Under the rules of racing the special race to-morrow in which May Hempstead and Admiration are to meet for $15,000 an entry list of at least three is necessary. To overcome the difficulty Gaze will be entered, but as she may be withdrawn on a $5 forfeit, the race will probably remain between the two first named.

W. H. Clark yesterday returned Jeannot to the people he bought the colt from. Mr. Clark was obliged to buy Jeannot in order to get Banaster, and as he has not much use for the former he gave him back gratis.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

1—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., 3 years, by Islington-Songstress, 105 pounds, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(McCue)
*2—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5, 123, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sullivan)
3—Ahom, G. E. Smith's br. m., 3, 120, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(N. Turner)
4—Nautch Girl, James R. Keene's ch. m., 4, 113, 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
*Disqualified for fouling Ahom. Ahom placed second and Nautch Girl third.

Won in a gallop by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Weights, 10 pounds above the scale. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Mazarine, Newton Bennington's ch. g., 6 years, by Farondale-Monardo, $700, 112 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 106, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann's sons' b. h., 5, 105, 8 to 1.....(Wilson)

Bardella, 4, 106, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Hapsburg, 3, 103, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Estaca, 5, 113, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Harwell, aged, 100, 40 to 1, (Burbes;) Acrobat, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Neville;) Sweet Corporal, 3, 109, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Scotch Plaid, 4, 113, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Fennetta, 4, 106, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Bonnie Dee, 4, 100, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The June, for two-year-olds. Colts, 115 pounds; fillies and geldings, 113 pounds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:17.

1—Prestidigitator, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Russell-Active, 113 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(N. Turner)
2—Carrollton, J. E. McDonald's b. c., by Candlemas-The Belle, 113, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.(McCue)
3—Matchim, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., by Hanover-Flying Witch, 113, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Millstone, 113, 5 to 1, (Wilson;) Brusquerie, 110, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) and All Gold, 113, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. The winner to receive $1,500, the second $350, and the third $150. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Maxine, M. J. Stetzer & Co.'s br. m., by Maxim-Fleurette, 5, 113, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Spencer)
3—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., by Wagner-Fondling, 5, 118, 18 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Grey Jacques, 3, 93, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Bendoran, 4, 119, 13 to 5, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time —1:00 3-5.

1—Mauvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., by Troubalour-Sunbeam, $1,100, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and 5 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 89, 80 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Dangman)
3—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 102, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Belle of Orleans, 99, 2 to 1, (McCue;) Miss Dede, 108, 40 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Her Ladyship, 94, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Beautiful, 94, 100 to 1, (J. Slack;) Mollie Newman, 102, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Misericordia, 104, 6 to 1, (Bullman,) and Two Heart, 94, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter on turf. Time—2:06 2-5.

1—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Money Box, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Bannockburn, P. Duane's br. h., 4, 128, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Spencer)
3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. c., 4, 104, 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Warrenton, 4, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Twinkler, 4, 102, 6 to 1, (Sullman;) Buela, 5, 107, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Fast Black, 3, 90, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Merlin, 4, 87, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

BIG CROWD WATCHES TROTTING.

Final Day of the Parkway Meeting Marked by Good Sport.

The Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club, which began at the Parkway track on Tuesday, ended yesterday after one of the most successful meetings of the club. The crowd was larger yesterday than on the opening day, and the betting was also more lively. There were three starters in the 2:40 race. Solitare won the first heat. In the second heat he was an equal favorite with Wild Wind. Solitare pulled up very lame, and was withdrawn. This left the race between Wild Wind and Del Bar. Del Bar, on the strength of a stable tip, was made a 3 to 5 favorite. Wild Wind was quoted at even money, which the crowd accepted readily. Del Bar ran true in the fourth heat and won. In the next heat he won simply because Wild Wind "broke." In the final heat he was quoted as a 2 to 10 favorite. Wild Wind won the heat and race.

Paletena, a chestnut mare, owned by W. H. Snyder, won the 2:35 class pacing race in straight heats in fast time. A. R. Bryant's chestnut mare, Kittie Newman, won three straight heats in the 2:16 class trotting race in easy fashion. Summary:

2:40 class; trotting. Purse, $300.

Wild Wind, br. h., by Wild Nut-Monora Fallis, (Harring)	2	1	1	2	2 1
Del Bar, b. g., (Nichols)	3	2	2	1	1 2
Solitare, ch. g., (Snyder	1	3 dr			

Time—2:25¼; 2:32½; 2:27½; 2:28¼; 2:27; 2:30.

2:35 class; pacing. Purse, $300.

Palatena, ch. m., by J. J. Audobin, (Snyder)	1	1	1	....
Frank W., b. g., (Rodgers)	2	2	2	
Billy Hudson, b. m., formerly Martin, (Hollenbeck	5	3	4	
Mutineer, b. g., (Moser)	8	4	3	
Ambulate, ch. g., (Coville)	7	6	5	
Collette, b. m., (Van Houten)	4	8	6	
Flora McIvor, b. m., (Wright)	6	5	9	
Cyclone Phil, b. g., (Hendrickson)	9	10	7	
Bessie Lynne, b. m., (Watson)	10	9	8	
Mark Hendrix, b. g., (Wilkins)	3	7	dr	

Time—2:21¾; 2:21; 2:21¾.

2:16 class; trotting. Purse, $400.

Kitty Newmah, ch. m., by Red Wilkes-Harvest, (Brinkerhoff)	1	1	1
Quarterstaff, b. s., (Snyder)	5	2	2
Crescent, b. g., (Nichols)	2	3	3

Time—2:16½; 2:21; 2:23.

SHAMROCK OFF THE MUD.

She May Have Been Somewhat Damaged When She Grounded—Secrecy as to Her Build Ridiculed.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 29.—The America's Cup challenger, Shamrock, which at low water late yesterday evening was aground, with a list to port of fifteen degrees, was towed safely off the mud to-day.

The yacht was towed alongside the pierhead this afternoon, and took on board her steel boom. She was then towed back to the river, where, it is now reported, she will fit out without going into dock, though it is believed by many that the yacht was somewhat injured when she grounded yesterday.

Mr. Fay, who is to fit her out, refused to affirm or deny the report. It is believed however, that if the Shamrock is drydocked it will be done secretly and at night.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, which is to race the Shamrock in the Solent, will be ready for racing in nine days' time.

LONDON, June 29.—Yachting authorities are criticising Sir Thomas Lipton's attempts to maintain secrecy regarding the build of the Shamrock. The Yachtsman says:

"The absurd air of mystery is maintained to the last though the cup defender was racing Defender when Shamrock was put in the water. It is difficult for the ordinary mind to grasp the object of this extreme solicitude to guard the secrets of her design. Even if a highly satisfactory photograph could be obtained, there is hardly time for the Herreshoffs to build a new vessel, much, no doubt, as they would like to do so."

In conclusion the article alludes to the "fictitious enthusiasm" attending the building of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER MATCHES.

Doubt as to Whether the Proposed Race on the Sound Will Take Place.

There seems to be considerable doubt about the race on the Sound between Columbia and Defender under the auspices of the Riverside Yacht Club, negotiations for which were announced yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES as being made. The club offered a five-hundred-dollar cup for the race, provided the race should be Columbia's first race in the Sound, and the next following that which is to take place off Sandy Hook. Mr. Iselin accepted the invitation on the condition that a safe course was laid, the race to take place on July 8, the date of the Riverside Club's annual regatta. The changing of the date of the Columbia-Defender race off the Hook from July 1, and later from July 3 to July 6, upset this plan, and Mr. Iselin suggested July 10.

The club has now decided to hold its annual race on July 8, at any rate, but the offer of the cup remains. Saturday of this week was suggested to Mr Iselin as a date that would suit the club better than July 10, but Mr. Iselin has now announced that this date will not suit him. The work of designing the cup is meantime under way and a safe course has been laid out. The longest leg of the triangle extends from near Little Captain's Island, off the Connecticut shore, to Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island. There is no place within a mile of the course where there is less than six fathoms of water, so that the big sloops might sail it with safety. The tongue of Mr. Iselin's latest communication, however, is considered rather discouraging.

NEXT WEEK'S YACHT RACES.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club to-morrow winds up this week's yachting, and next week the Sound circuit will begin. The schedule is as follows:

Monday—Stamford, annual regatta; open to yacht clubs represented in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, for all classes under eighty-foot schooners. The club's regular courses will be followed. Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, first of trial races to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka International Cup, and Atlantic Yacht Club rendezvous at Larchmont for annual cruise.

Tuesday—Larchmont annual.

Wednesday—American Yacht Club annual at Milton Point, for all classes; Seawanhaka-Corinthian trial races, and start of the Atlantic Yacht Club cruise.

Thursday—Final trial races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, for all classes, under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and Columbia-Defender race off Sandy Hook.

Friday—Sea Cliff annual, open to all classes of fifty-one feet and under.

Saturday—Riverside Yacht Club annual.

G. A. R. Wants Yacht Clubs to Attend.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Major Richard S. Collum, Chairman of the Navy and Marine Corps committee arranging for the G. A. R. encampment in September, has written to the Secretaries of forty-two yachting clubs throughout the country asking them to take part in the naval day celebration, Sept. 8. Among those communicated with are twelve in New York, three in Brooklyn, and the clubs representing Jersey City, Newark, Atlantic City, Riverton, Long Island, Stamford, Conn., New Haven, Bridgeport, and Boston. In this city the cooperation of the Philadelphia, Corinthian, and other organizations will be solicited. The celebration will be on the Delaware River.

Murphy's Proposed Great Ride To-day.

"Charlie" Murphy will this afternoon attempt to ride a bicycle a mile in one minute, paced by a locomotive. Special excursion trains will be run to Maywood, L. I., where Murphy will make his ride, leaving Long Island City at 2:30, 2:45, and 3 o'clock, and Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, at 2:30. Murphy will make his ride between 4 and 4:30 o'clock. Before the start a whistle will be blown and signal given for the entire length of the track, to notify the spectators that the race against time is about to begin. Murphy is reported to be in excellent condition, having suffered no ill effects from his ride in sixty-five seconds last week.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rogerson Fruit and Cold Storage Company of Leroy; capital, $20,000. Directors—Edward Rogerson and Minnie U. Rogerson, Leroy; M. Tuttle, Niagara Falls.

F. R. Brooke Company of New York City; to deal in stationery; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. C. Hoge, Brooklyn; F. R. Brooke, C. Powell, C. J. Marsh, and T. F. Humphrey, New York City.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

FLYING FOX WINS BIG STAKES.

"Tod" Sloan Captured None of the Large Prizes at the Newmarket Races Yesterday.

LONDON, June 29.—The Princess of Wales Stakes, of 10,000 sovereigns, run today at the Newmarket First July Meeting, were won by the Duke of Westminster's colt Flying Fox, winner of this year's Derby Stakes. Lord Abingdon's colt Royal Emblem was second, and Prince Soltykoff's four-year-old Minus was third. Sloan rode Capt. Greer's colt Birkenhead, but was unplaced.

A selling plate was won by the Duke of Portland's three-year-old Latheronwheel. Sloan rode Mr. P. Lorillard's chestnut gelding Illogic and finished third.

The July Cup was won by Mr. Fairie's five-year-old Eager. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's six-year-old Knight of the Thistle and finished second.

The Exeter Stakes were won by H. McCalmont's Jeunesse Dorée. Terrapin, Lord William Beresford's bay colt, ridden by Sloan, was second.

The Ladies' Stand Handicap was won by J. B. Leigh's four-year-old The Wyvern. Sloan rode C. F. Dwyer's four-year-old chestnut colt Sly Fox, but was unplaced.

YEARLINGS BRING GOOD PRICES.

Brother of Henry of Navarre Knocked Down at $6,600.

Before the races began yesterday at Sheepshead Bay Auctioneer William Easton held the sale of the Silver Brook Stud yearlings, the property of L. O. Appleby. There was a large attendance and some lively bidding. A excited, the star of the sale was the brother to Henry of Navarre and The Huguenot, a handsome chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose. The bidding on him began promptly, John Madden opening with a bid of $1,000. H. Eugene Leigh promptly raised it to $2,500, when it was lifted to $4,000 by P. J. Dwyer. Julius Bauer then took a hand, and bid $4,100, Dwyer responding with $4,500. These two had it out in $500 bids, to $6,500, which Dwyer got his bid. Bauer raised it $100, and the colt was knocked down to him for Bromley & Co., at $6,600. Phil Dwyer gave $3,000 for a colt by Hanover-Dilemma, a brother to the good two-year-old Withers, which he sold to W. H. Clark a few days ago for $12,500. C. T. Patterson gave $3,100 for a racy-looking colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick. J. V. Rogers, on behalf of John Huggins, trainer for Lord Beresford, in England, gave $800 for the Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem colt, and he will be shipped to England. The animals which sold for $600 or more were as follows:

Chestnut colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Katie; F. M. Taylor 750
Chestnut colt by Hanover-Dilemna; P. J. Dwyer 3,000
Bay colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Zerlina; T. J. Healey 650
Chestnut colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Silver Blue; L. V. Bell 1,000
Chestnut colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose; Bromley & Co. 6,600
Bay colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick; C. T. Patterson 3,100
Bay colt by Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem; John Huggins 800
Chestnut colt by Tristan-Gaillard; L. V. Bell 2,000
Chestnut colt by imp. Victory-Shuffle; R. W. Walden 1,000
Chestnut colt by Sleipner-Chrokee; F. M. Taylor 600

Total for twenty-three head, $22,550; average per head, $975.

$10,000 for a Two-Year-Old.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29.—C. H. Smith, the Chicago wheat speculator, has bought the two-year-old colt, Lieutenant Gibson, from Baker & Gentry for $10,000. The colt has started in five races and won three, was second in one, and third in the other. His best performance was winning the Sensation Stakes at Latonia June 17.

McDUFFIE'S NEW MILE RECORD.

Paced by a Motor Tandem He Rides a Chainless Wheel in 1:31 2-5.

HARTFORD, June 29.—Eddie McDuffie of Boston, mounted on a bevel-gear chainless bicycle and paced by a motor tandem, broke the world's record at New Bedford, Mass., to-day. Time—1:31 3-5.

The world's record, now beaten by McDuffie, was 1:31 4-5, and was held by Major Taylor. On June 21, at Maywood, L. I., on a specially constructed board track, on the Long Island Railroad, Charles M. Murphy rode a mile in 1:05, paced by a locomotive. He intends to make another trial.

GERMANY IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Investments All Over the World—Millions of Capital Engaged in a Great Variety of Enterprises.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, in a report to the State Department dated April 24 says:

"Hitherto few have had anything like a definite idea of Germany's interests abroad. German economists are not exaggerating when they say this empire's people and capital are operating in every part of the world. Not only Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Lübeck, and Kiel—the seaport cities—but towns far inland, have invested millions in foreign enterprises. In the Americas, North and South, in Australia, in Asia, in a large part of Africa, German settlements, German factories, German merchants, and German industrial leaders are at work.

"Nor is it always in settlements under the empire's control that this influence is strongest. In Senegambia, on the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, in Zanzibar and Mozambique, in Australia, Samoa, the Marshall Islands, Tahiti, Sumatra, and South and Central America there are powerful commercial organizations aiding the empire. From Vladivostock to Singapore, on the mainland of Asia, and in many of the world's most productive islands, the influence of German money and thrift is felt.

"In Central America and the West Indies millions of German money are in the plantations; so, too, in the plantations along the Gold Coast. In Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, &c., German capital plays a very important part in helping to develop the agricultural and in some cases the manufacturing and commercial interests.

"A consequence of this development is seen in the numerous banking institutions whose fields of operation show that German commerce is working more and more in foreign parts. These banks look after and aid foreign investment as well as the empire's other commercial relations. They help the millions of Germans in all parts of the world to carry on trade relations, not only with the Fatherland, but with other countries. These are the links in a long and very strong chain of gold uniting the colonies with the mother country.

"Quite recently large quantities of German capital have been invested in various industries. The empire's capital in United States railroads is put down at $180,000,000. In America, Germans have undertaken manufacturing. They have used German money to put up breweries, hat factories, spinning, weaving, and paper mills, tanneries, soapboiling works, candle mills, dye houses, mineral water works, iron foundries, machine shops, dynamite mills, &c. Many of these mills use German machinery, and not a few German help. The Liebig Company, the Chilean saltpetre mines, the Chilean and Peruvian metal mines, many of the mines of South Africa, &c., are in large part controlled by German money and German forces.

"Two hundred different kinds of foreign bonds or papers are on the Berlin, Hamburg, and Frankfort Exchanges. Germany has rapidly risen to a very important place in the financial, industrial, and mercantile worlds. Will she keep it? Much will depend on her power to push herself forward on the sea. History has told no more eloquent tale than the one that records the progress of maritime powers. From Phoenicia and Carthage to England, Germany, France, and the United States is a long way; but every hour of it is luminous with the wonderful prosperity that awaits nations strong in their merchant and fighting marines.

"The empire is eager to increase her fleet. Every effort known to intelligent leaders is being put forth to secure as large and efficient a navy as possible."

A Sister Burned in a Convent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—A fire in the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Columbus Avenue at a late hour to-night resulted in the death from suffocation of Sister Mary Aloysius, and a damage to the building of about $3,000. There were twenty sisters in the convent at the time, and all the others escaped unharmed.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Game in Chicago by a Score of 17 to 9.

DOHENY WAS VERY UNSTEADY

Brooklyns Suffer Another Defeat at the Hands of the Pittsburgs—Bostons Lose in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	17	.726
Boston	38	22	.633
Philadelphia	36	23	.610
Chicago	37	24	.607
St. Louis	36	27	.571
Baltimore	33	28	.559
Cincinnati	29	29	.500
New York	30	32	.484
Pittsburg	27	32	.458
Louisville	22	39	.361
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	11	47	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 17; New York, 9.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2.
Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Louisville.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Eleven hits off Doheny, together with four bases on balls, two wild pitches, two passed balls, five errors, and a batsman hit, gave Chicago their seventeen runs in the first three innings. After that the game was a farce. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	3	2	3	0	0	0	V'H'l't'n, cf	0	2	3	1	0	
Green, rf	2	1	0	0	1		Seymour, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Dement, ss	2	0	4	4	4		Doyle, 1b	2	2	6	0	2	
Lange, cf	0	1	0	0	0		Hartman, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	
Merter, cf	1	1	0	0	0		Gleason, 2b	1	1	5	1	1	
Everitt, 1b	2	2	10	0	0		O'Brien, lf	2	2	2	1	0	
M'C'm'k, 2b	3	3	4	2	2		Wilson, ss	1	1	2	4	0	
W'lv't'n, 3b	3	2	3	4	0		Warner, c	1	1	2	1	0	
Donahue, c	0	2	3	1	0		Grady, c	1	0	2	0	1	
Griffith, p	1	1	0	1	0		Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	1	
							Gettig,	0	0	2	1	0	
Total	17	14	27	12	7		Total	9	12	24	11	7	

Chicago	1	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	—17
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. Two-base hits—McCormick, Wolverton, Vanhaltren, 2; O'Brien. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Everitt, Wolverton. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Gettig, 1. Passed balls—Warner, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Doheny, 8; off Gettig, 1. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2. Hitt by pitched ball—Demont. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Team Was Outplayed at Every Point in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—The Pittsburgs again defeated the Brooklyns by outplaying them at every point. In the third inning eight hits and six runs were made off Dunn. Sparks had poor control, and was relieved in the fourth by Tannehill, who held the visitors down to three hits. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	2	1	0	1		Jones, cf	2	2	2	0	0	
McCarthy, lf	1	2	2	0	0		Keeler, rf	0	3	2	0	0	
Williams, 3b	3	3	2	1	0		Kelley, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Beaumont, cf	0	2	3	0	0		Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	3	0	
Clark, 1b	1	1	11	0	0		Jennings, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	
Madison, ss	1	1	1	5	0		Daly, 2b	1	0	1	2	0	
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	2	1	0		Casey, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Schriver, c	0	0	5	1	0		Farrell, c	0	0	2	2	0	
Bowerman, c	0	0	0	0	0		Dunn, p	0	0	2	2	4	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	1	0								
Tannehill, p	0	0	0	4	0		Total	5	10	*23	13	2	
Total	9	13	27	12	1								

*Beaumont hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	—9
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Williams, Jones, Keeler. Three-base hits—McCarthy, O'Brien. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Schriver, Jennings. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Beaumont, (2,) Keeler, (2.) Double play—O'Brien and Clark. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 5; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Williams. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Tannehill, 3; by Dunn, 1. Passed balls—Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The visitors were outplayed to-day, the home team hitting opportunely and playing a fast game in the field. Score:

Cleveland	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	—7	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Kreppper and Schreckongost; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—St. Louis defeated Baltimore to-day by bunching hits. Both teams played perfect ball in the field and the game abounded with sensational plays. Score.

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4	
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—The Philadelphias played a poor fielding game to-day, and Cunningham kept the hits scattered. Cooley of Philadelphia was struck in the mouth by a thrown ball before the game and was unable to play. Score:

Louisville	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	x	—11
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 14; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Louisville, 0; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Philadelphia, Efield and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Herald Nine Beats The World Team.

The game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday at Prospect Park between The Herald and World teams resulted in a victory for the former. Score:

Herald	0	5	1	0	5	1	1	6	—28	
World	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	—7		

Devon Defeats Myopia Polo Team.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Devon Country Club polo team had no trouble in defeating the Myopia team of Boston to-day on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club in the semi-final game for the Alden Challenge Cups. Myopia was conceded 4 goals and was beaten by 17¼ goals to 6. The game was too one-sided to be interesting. The Myopia team was composed of G. H. Norman, Jr., R. L. Agassiz, R. M. Appleton, and T. B. Blackwood Fay, while the Devon team was represented by C. R. Snowden, George W. Kendrick, third; Charles Wheeler, and George McFadden. The final game in the present tournament will be played on Saturday by the Devon and Lakewood, N. J., teams, the winner of which will take possession of the Alden Cups.

A TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Attempt by Wreckers Near Chattanooga Nearly Successful.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a Cincinnati Southern passenger train in the outskirts of this city. The train was well filled with passengers, and that it was not wrecked, with heavy loss of life, is due perhaps to the strong electric headlight the locomotive carried. The train was moving out of the city at a high speed when the engineer discovered a heavy boulder between the rails a few hundred feet ahead. He applied the emergency brakes, but it was impossible to stop the train before the obstruction was reached. The locomotive passed over the rock, but the mail car caught it and was damaged. The train was stopped before the coaches left the track.

The boulder had been placed by some miscreant wishing to wreck the passenger train, as a freight had passed over the track a few minutes before. Detectives are working, without a clue.

Students Will Receive Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Students of the Chicago University are preparing a reception for John D. Rockefeller. It is rumored that he will be here on Saturday, though officers of the university claim to know nothing of such a visit. The students will be ready to meet him if he comes. His reported coming has given new impetus to the speculations on the donations to be announced. It is believed that steps have been taken to complete the $3,000,000 gift, which must be raised by Jan. 1, 1900.

GLEASON ROOMS CLOSE.

Long Island City's ex-Mayor Gathers His Cohorts About Him for a Final Rally.

The rooms in Front Street, Long Island City, which have been the headquarters of ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason for thirty-three years were finally closed last night in a blaze of glory. The

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	4 5-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.30
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	19.25
Butter, creamery, Western	18½

CHICAGO, June 29.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@73¾c; No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 2 corn, 34@34¼c; No. 2 yellow, 34¾@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 26@26¼c; No. 3 white, 27@29c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 39½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03; Northwestern, $1.06@$1.07; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100-lb, $4.92½@$5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5¾@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.35.

COTTON.—For a time around the opening it looked as though the bear interests were to score appreciable further successes, influential news having averaged up against the market, and liberal selling orders having come in from outside points. Prices opened 1@3 points lower, and continued to decline, touching at the lowest figures a level 4@6 points under the final figures of the previous day. A number of stop orders were soon uncovered, and stories were afloat to the effect that a large number of July notices had been put out but not stopped. Near midday the market made a "right-about-face" movement, and advanced 5@8 points rapidly on a flurry of covering, sudden demand from the foreign element, and buying for Wall Street account. This change of position was entirely due to reports from Texas that the crop had been badly damaged by tremendous rains, (in some cases veritable cloudbursts,) reaching in one instance over 8 inches in the past 24 hours, and over 14 inches in the past 48 hours. Brenham held the record in this respect, reporting a fall of 8.76 inches for the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. this morning, which, with the 5.86 inches reported yesterday, makes 14.62 inches at that station. Private dispatches were slow in coming through, owing to the fact that wire service had been crippled by the storm. Those received stated that the rivers were out of their banks, the bottom lands under water, the fields of a number of districts badly washed out, and the crop seriously damaged. Several New Orleans houses endeavored to make light of the unfavorable weather news, claiming that, while rains in the Southwest were unusually heavy, they could do no great harm to cotton at this time in the season unless followed up by continued generous precipitation. It was argued that the soil would rapidly absorb the moisture, being peculiarly adapted to this purpose, and that in an average season the plant suffered more from drought than a superabundance of rain. Bulls late in the day were quite jubilant, and worked energetically in an effort to regain some of the ground lost during the past ten days. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 8 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.46	5.46	5.46	@ ..
July	5.47	5.51	5.43	5.49@5.50
August	5.52	5.56	5.48	5.54@5.55
September	5.52	5.56	5.51	5.56@5.57
October	5.57	5.64	5.56	5.62@5.63
November	5.64	5.67	5.64	5.66@5.67
December	5.69	5.71	5.69	5.70@5.71
January	5.70	5.76	5.69	5.75@5.76
February	..	..	..	5.78@5.79
March	5.77	5.82	5.77	5.81@5.82
April	..	..	..	5.84@5.86
May	5.84	5.88	5.84	5.88@5.89

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 5-16c and 6 9-16c respectively a year ago. Total sales of 1,404 bales included 780 bales for export and 624 bales to spinners. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans quiet at 5 9-16c; Mobile quiet at 5½c; Savannah quiet and easier at 5¾c; Charleston quiet and nominal; Wilmington steady at 5¾c; Norfolk steady at 5¾c; Baltimore nominal at 6¼c; Augusta quiet at 6 3-16@6¼c; St. Louis easy at 5¾c; Memphis quiet at 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; Futures opened steady; partly 1-64d decline; closed quiet at 1@1 1-2-64 net decline; December-January, 3.11½@; January-February, 3.11½@; February-March, 3.12@; March-April, 3.13@; April-May, 3.13½@; June, 3.15@; June-July, 3.15@; July-August, 3.14@; August-September, 3.14@; September-October, 3.13@; October-November, 3.12@; November-December, 3.11½@. Manchester yarns quiet and firm. Cloths orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	80	80⅝	79¾	79⅞
September	79⅝	79⅞	79¼	79¼
December	81	81 9-16	80 15-16	81
Corn—				
July	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
September	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72⅝	73 1-16	72⅜	72⅝
September	74¼	74 15-16	74⅛	74¼
December	75⅞	76⅝	75⅜	75⅝
Corn—				
July	34 1-16	34 1-16	33 11-16	33¾
September	34⅜	34⅜	33 15-16	34
December	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼
Oats—				
July	24⅝	24¾	24⅛	24⅛
September	21⅜	21 13-16	21⅝	21⅜
Lard—				
July	5.07½	5.07½	5.00	5.00
September	5.22½	5.22½	5.15	5.15
Ribs—				
July	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70
September	4.92½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½
Pork—				
July	8.17½	8.20	8.15	8.17½
September	8.42½	8.42½	8.37½	8.40

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Very little was accomplished in the way of business from the speculative side of the grain market. The general situation was not such as to stimulate new operations, especially as an unusually protracted holiday is at hand, leaving traders to close up old deals in preference to opening new ones. The local impulse was rather bearish at the start, and prices declined ¼c, with a subsequent decline of ⅛c. The early selling was chiefly by local traders, and resulted from a brave attempt to force the market down in the absence of outside support. But the local shorts had their misgivings, and upon the appearance of a few foreign buying orders they immediately commenced to cover. Previous transactions had carried the market down from 79⅝c for September to 79¼c. The upward movement advanced the market to 79⅞c, which was the highest point of the session at New York, while at Chicago the market, after selling from 74½c to 74¼c for September, rallied to 74⅝c. The Western market, like the local market, was exceedingly slow from start to finish; except for a few intervals of covering, the general bearings were without much influence. Thus, the cables were of unsettled purport, the crop news contained but little that was really new, and the various deals were kept pretty well protected, leaving the market passive and more or less nominal. According to the weather map, generally favorable conditions prevailed, with clear weather in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri. There were a few light showers in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, and temperatures were generally nominal. The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Winter wheat harvest far advanced. Kansas indicates somewhat better results than anticipated. Otherwise no evidence of notable change. Quality generally good. Spring crop continues generally encouraging. Corn is in a more assuring position, but not first-class for time of year. In general average, stand good, plant healthy, cuts maintain encouraging promise." Our market closed barely steady at ⅝c net decline, the afternoon trading a very weak local sentiment. Calls were 80@80¼c; puts at 79⅛@79¼c. Calls at Chicago, 75c; puts, 74⅜@74¼c. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78¾c; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; July, 70¾@70¾c; September, 71¾c; on track; No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c.

DULUTH, June 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73¾c; July, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73⅞c; July, 74c; September, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

CORN—Speculative transactions in corn were conducted upon a very conservative scale and the market variations were unimportant throughout the session. The situation in the Danubian district, where drought has damaged the corn crop to the extent of full 50 per cent., if reports are to be relied upon, gave the market a somewhat firm undertone. There was a small business here on the basis of 39¼@39¾c for September corn, and at Chicago on the basis of 34⅛@34⅜c for September. But the Chicago market was also uninteresting as to corn futures. The local market at the close was dull at a net loss of about ⅝c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 30¼c; No. 3 at 30c; No. 2 white at 32½c; No. 3 white at 31½c; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 32@37c; No. 2 white clips, 33c.

RYE—Market dull; No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 66c, both free on board afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Market dull; feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye flour quiet; good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50@$15, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾@5¾c; 180-lb, 5⅝@5¼c; 160-lb, 5¼@5¾c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10-lb, 5¾@5¾c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 9½c. Western, greens, 9½c; Western, S. P., 9¾@10c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4 5-16c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—$5.30; city lard, $4.80@$4.85; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, $4.62½; Western, $4.75. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c bid; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; United States good, 62s. Petroleum, 6¼d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 11d. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 23s; Australian, in London, firm, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, easy, 42s; ordinary, new, 43s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 90s; prime mess, steady, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 26s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 29s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 46s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 29s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, easy, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, easy, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 27s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s.

COFFEE.—That speculation in coffee futures was not vigorous, nor price changes of special importance, may readily be inferred from the fact that up to midday but a single lot October had changed ownership, while variations to that time were restricted to a mere 5 points. In addition to the natural hesitation consequent upon the extended holidays now close at hand, local traders were inspired to pursue a conservative course by indifferent advices from foreign markets and an absence of material change in the statistical situation. Foreign orders and investment business failed to appear, leaving the market entirely in possession of the room contingent. Officially, the market opened steady. At the close the feeling was steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales for the day reached but 500 bags. The bull interest were slow to defend some comfort from the warehouse movement, which reached the unusual figure of 21,241 bags. But as receipts at primary ports also showed a decided increase, no effort was made to work the market higher.

Jobbers purchased the various grades of Brazilian coffee in a more freehanded fashion today, and as a natural result the market steadied up considerably, with prices at the close on the basis of 6¾@6¾c for invoice lots and 6¾@6¾c for jobbing parcels. The mild grades of spot coffee were quite steady, with a good business doing at former prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	4.60@4.65
July	..	..	..	4.60@4.65
August	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
September	..	..	..	4.85@4.90
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
November	..	..	..	4.95@5.00
December	..	..	..	5.00@5.35
January	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
February	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
March	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 68500. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 33.00; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscavado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

WOOL.—LONDON, June 29.—Fine crossbreds and merinos were in firm demand. German representatives operated more freely, dividing merinos equally with the home trade. The Continental buyers were eager bidders for locks and pieces at high rates. Yes. A large quantity of low, medium crossbreds realized 5 to 7½ per cent. below the May series. The number of bales offered aggregated 12,938. The sales of the day were 12,938 bales, New South Wales—700 bales; scoured, 1s 4d@1s 11d; greasy, 10½d@1s 1d. Queensland—900 bales; scoured, 1s 5½d@1s 10d; greasy, 9d@1s 3½d. Victoria—1,600 bales; scoured, 5¾d@2s; greasy, 5d@1s 1½d. South Australia—200 bales; greasy, 5¾d@1s. West Australia—300 bales; greasy, 7½d@1s 1½d. Tasmania—200 bales; greasy, 6d@1s 2d. New Zealand—7,900 bales; scoured, 5½d @1s 10½d; greasy, 5d@1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—400 bales; scoured, 1s 5½d @1s 11d; greasy, 6d@1s 1½d.

BOSTON, June 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow, concerning the wool market:

The wool market has continued active and strong. During the past week prices have reached the highest figures seen in more than a year, and the tendency is at this writing unmistakably upward. Manufacturers, traders, and speculators have been operating quite freely, both the large and small mills being represented in the market, and all have apparently come to the conclusion that it is no use to stand out longer against the inevitable rise in wool. Prices exceeding 50 cents clean for fine territory wools have been freely paid, choice selected staple commanding as much as 53@54c. Some large lines of wool have been taken at current quotations. The strength and buoyancy shown by the market were still accentuated by the reports received from the London wool sales, which opened on Tuesday with a good attendance and competition and offerings of 234,000 bales. The continued strength and increased activity shown in the goods market has also, naturally, exerted a strengthening influence on the wool markets. The sales of the week at Boston amounted to 5,408,800 pounds of domestic and 1,255,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 6,113,800, against a total of 6,654,400 for the previous week and a total of 1,261,500 for the corresponding week last year.

OILS.—Quotations follow Petroleum—Barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.45; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 29@29½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Foreign, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.25; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.50@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38¼@39c; resin, common to good strained, $1.32½@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.45; W G, $2.60; W W, $2.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29.—Spirits of turpentine opened steady; closed dull at 35@35½c; receipts, 145 casks. Resin quiet, 90@95c; receipts, 145 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.35, $2, and $2.10; receipts, 101 bbls. Tar firm, $1.30; receipts, 58 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29.—Turpentine market firm at 39c; sales none. Resin firm, unchanged; sales none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29.—Spirits of turpentine market firm, 36½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Cable quotes live cattle steady at 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower at 8¼c per lb. No shipment.

CALVES—Veals, 5½@7; buttermilks, $4@$4.40; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5.25; lambs, $5.50@$7.62½, mainly $6.50@$7.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,345 head; 100 on sale. Market higher at $4.30@$4.40.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Corcoran vs. Thompson.	34—In re German-Amer. Tile Co.
2—In re McGovern.	35—Pollard vs. Malmar.
3—Bowers vs. Keegan.	36—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
4—In re Cornell.	37—Petersberg vs. Petersberg.
5—In re Donnellan.	38—Jackson vs. Sullivan.
6—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.	39—Benedict vs. Phyfe.
7—Carl vs. Meyer.	40—Bailey vs. Stokes.
8—Poates vs. Bradley.	41—In re Farrell.
9—In re Groh.	42—In re Hennessy.
10—Slobey vs. Pluner.	43—Brehm vs. Brehm.
11—In re Commercial Cable Co.	44—Spaulding vs. Spaulding.
12—Freud vs. Mills.	45—Wapler vs. Fine.
13—Hunter vs. Read.	46—Buckl vs. Buckl.
14—Buckert vs. Bursley.	47—Koenig vs. Man. Ry.
15—In re N. Y. Bicycle Equip. Co.	48—Witt vs. same.
16—Parker vs. N. Y. Fire Notification Co.	49—Greenberg vs. same.
17—Spies vs. Nat. City Bank.	50—Marks vs. same.
18—Rohrig vs. Coejan.	51—Moller vs. Sherman.
19—McGirr vs. Campbell.	52—In re Raab.
20—Lindsay vs. Garner.	53—In re Henderson.
21—Raphael vs. Cohn.	54—In re Hull.
22—Cox vs. Klotz.	55—In re Czakt.
23—Bridgemann vs. Bridgemann.	56—In re Alexander.
24—Clason vs. Kraatz.	57—In re Bainbridge Av.
25—Scheininger vs. Lieder.	58—Monson vs. Henderson.
26—Bennett vs. Caringston.	59—Carr vs. Butler.
27—Anderson vs. Anderson	60—Teachers' Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Greer.
28—Stovall vs. Shanley.	61—Gold vs. Klein.
29—In re Eagle.	62—Ginsberg vs. Clausen.
30—Victor vs. Lewis.	63—In re Mason.
31—Frankenberg vs. Kayser.	64—Price vs. Price.
32—Maguire vs. Brooks.	65—British & Foreign Ins. Co. vs. Calef.
33—Kansas City Star Co. vs. Hastings.	66—In re Guiterman.
	67—Winter vs. Hirsch.
	68—Anargyos vs. Anargyos Cigarette Co.
	69—In re Stephenson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—In re Speedway.	33—In re Fairmont Pl.
2—In re School Site, 10th Av.	34—In re E. 202d St.
3—In re Washington Av.	35—In re E. 185th St.
4—In re Depot St.	36—In re 120th St.
5—In re Tremont Av.	37—In re Trinity Av.
6—In re Ogden Av.	38—In re Eastburn Av.
7—In re Pontiac Place.	39—In re Rose St.
8—In re Martha Av.	40—In re E. 173d St.
9—In re E. 170th St.	41—In re Rogers Place.
10—In re Concord Av.	42—In re E. 187th St.
11—In re E. 174th St.	43—In re Villa Place.
12—In re Fordham R'd.	44—In re Walton Av.
13—In re E. 172d St.	45—In re E. 164th St.
14—In re Summit Av.	46—In re E. 175th St.
15—In re Fulton Av.	47—In re E. 153d St.
16—In re E. 178th St.	48—In re E. 163d St.
17—In re Albany Road.	49—In re E. 139th St.
18—In re E. 163d St.	50—In re E. 140th St.
19—In re Whitlock Av.	51—In re 149th St.
20—In re Andrews Av.	52—In re E. 176th St.
21—In re E. 176th St.	53—In re E. 169th St.
22—In re Orchard St.	54—In re Mott Ave.
23—In re College Av.	55—In re Elliott Place.
24—In re E. 173d St.	56—In re Trinity Av.
25—In re Edgecombe Road.	57—Smith vs. Smith.
26—In re W. 171st St.	58—Plato vs. Plato.
27—In re Robbins Av.	59—In re Guidera.
28—In re Elm St.	60—Cox vs. Cox.
29—In re Boston Road.	Preferred causes.
30—In re Kirk Place.	3549—Black vs. Stursberg.
31—In re E. 163d St.	3651—Rendrock Powder Co. vs. Feltner.
32—In re E. 158th St.	3524—Franklin vs. Moses.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2466—Carmody vs. Carmody.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Michael Episcope.	3—Charles Latimer, John J. Murphy.
2—William Kennedy.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

1498½—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.	6573—McCabe vs. Newcombe.
1500½—Same vs. same.	6388—Rathbone vs. Crulkshank.
9782—Fiege vs. Blaisl.	9915—Trieste vs. Browdy.
6105—August vs. O'Brien.	
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Inquest, 4530—Thorne vs. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jacob Boehm.	35—Clifford Coddington.
2—Jacob Boehm.	36—John Gavit.
3—James M. Smith.	37—Peter W. Maguire.
4—Joseph Richardson.	38—Eugene Van Benschoten.
5—Joseph Richardson.	39—Johnston N. Hegeman.
6—M. B. G. Topham.	40—Elizabeth L. Strong.
7—Maskiln C. Baker.	41—Michael Cunningham.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.	42—Curtis E. Mapes.
9—Joseph Richardson.	43—Louis Landsberger.
10—Frederick Roberts.	44—Patrick Dunican.
11—Jane A. Dwyer.	45—Pauline M. Doty.
12—Isaac Gross.	46—Harriet E. Sloat.
13—John Feehan.	47—Jacob L. Nathan.
14—Ann Owens.	48—Lawrence R. Kerr.
15—Mary E. Haight.	49—Albert Ehrhardt.
16—Mary Fenton.	50—Herman Korn.
17—Helene A. Von Keller.	51—Nathan Feuchtwanger.
18—Franklin H. Badger.	52—George Hamilton.
19—Jane A. Dwyer.	53—Charles Fossing.
20—Maria Hulseberg.	Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
21—John C. Tucker.	Annie A. Corrigan, Isabella Virginia Kennedy, William Clarke, Thomas Flanagan, Daniel Vossler, Charles Lersch, Sarah C. Schlotter. At 2 P. M.
22—Leavitt J. Flint.	
23—Edward Flanagan.	
24—Charles Kilpatrick.	
25—Cornelia Waldron.	
26—Irene E. Smith.	
27—Elizabeth S. Fowler.	
28—Anna L. Lascar.	
29—Frederick Lascar.	
30—Henry Schmidt.	
31—Eliza J. Hegeman.	
32—Amy H. Ballard.	
33—Aaron D. Farmer.	
34—Charles Kilpatrick.	Jane Callahan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

Matter of Timothy D. Hall.	1408—Matthew F. Harney.
1455—John Hastings.	Matter of James M. Conner.
1470—John Murphy.	At 2 P. M.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.	1463—William Murphy.
1476—Peter Fink.	

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

7537—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4111—McKelvey vs. Loring.	4161—Feinberg vs. Becker.
3728½—Van Ness vs. Freeman.	4171—Isaacs vs. Steinman.
4140—Pavey vs. Met. St. Ry.	

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7381—Reidy vs. Bleistift	2197—Stern vs. Wagner.
7634—Beaton vs. Dollar.	7643—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Schworer.
7550—Westcott vs. Wright.	
7572—McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.	

Highest number reached in regular call, 4184.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—William A. Cooke.	15—Peter Phalen, Thomas Walsh.
2—Henry Lee.	Pleadings.
3—Henry Tormis.	1—Henry Lux.
4—Richard J. Holland.	2—Ira Schwartz, Abraham Stein.
5—Charles E. Ackron.	3—John McLoughlin.
6—James Martin.	4—Charles Goldberg.
7—William Crobart.	5—Edward White.
8—Dominick De Angelo	6—Saivator Remie.
9—John Sullivan.	7—James J. Sullivan.
10—Max Frank.	8—William Burnett.
11—Domenico Travaglieno.	9—Vincenzo Ginets.
12—Thomas Gannon, Frederick Lattimer.	10—Gaetano Nadeo.
13—Michael O'Connell.	11—Madeline Milan.
14—Joseph Forto.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—William Moore.	5—Henry Marx.
2—John H. Jones.	6—Charles Adams, Harry Ackerman.
3—Michael McDonald.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Westerfield vs. Cauldwell—Augustus C. Brown, Batten vs. R. T. Booth & Co.—Israel T. Deyo. Baldwin vs. Sprague—Reginald H. Williams, Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Westervelt—Edward L. Parris. Loeb vs. Loeb—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Negri vs. Campbell—Selah B. Strong. Wells vs. Pheiffer—Charles A. Decker. Thomas vs. Thomas—W. Harris Roome. Kenealy vs. Kenealy—Pennington Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Dougherty vs. Thompson, (two cases)—John Yard. Chevra Medrash Anschel, &c., vs. Makower Chevra Anschel, &c.—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Circus vs. Independent Order Ahavas Israel—Armour C. Anderson. Berger vs. Berger—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mahoney vs. Bernhard—William L. Turner.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Louis Bodenberger vs. Alexander N. Mayer—Jerome Eisner.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

424—Matter of Buell.	429—Place vs. City of Yonkers.
425—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.	431—Denike vs. Denike.
428—Ketcham vs. Ketcham.	70—Sussman vs. Corey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.	705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.	706—Pearon vs. same.
	1197—Van Giesen vs. Van Giesen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered that the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been tried or settled, and specify its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the causes noticed for trial for the first time for the October term. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

HENRY T. THOMAS COMPANY.

Judgments Aggregating $25,817 Entered Against the Concern.

Three judgments aggregating $25,817 were entered yesterday against the Henry T. Thomas Company, publishers, at 38 Park Row, in favor of the following: Frederick A. Ringler, $12,706; J. J. Little & Co., $7,582; the Trow Directory and Bookbinding Company, $5,529. The Sheriff took charge of the office of the company on June 8, after several attachments were issued against it.

Frederick A. Ringler, one of the judgment creditors, said last night that the judgments were on protested notes given

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

56 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Our July "List of Approved Securities" is now ready and may be had upon application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 287 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 54 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange; New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.

HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898,)
The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz.: $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.
The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time; lowest cost. Real Estate Loan Co., 150 Nassau St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.
The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America,** it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House,** Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company First and Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1900.

On and after July 1, 1899, holders may exchange the above bonds at the office of Blair & Co., New York, for THE TOLEDO TRACTION COMPANY CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 5s, due 1909, upon the payment of $15 for each $1,000 bond. Bonds presented for exchange must have attached the coupon due January, 1900, and the Toledo Traction bonds will be delivered with the coupon attached for the corresponding period.

Holders not desiring to exchange their bonds may dispose of same to Messrs. Blair & Co. on a 3% interest basis.

Holders desiring to make the exchange or to sell their bonds must notify Messrs. Blair & Co., or the undersigned, on or before July 15, 1899.

THE TOLEDO TRACTION CO.
By ALBION E. LANG, President.
Toledo, Ohio, June 1, 1899.

New York, June 29th, 1899.
TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Five million dollars of the authorized capital stock of this corporation, remaining in the Treasury, is offered for subscription to the stockholders at par upon the following conditions:

1. Each stockholder of record upon the books of the corporation at the close of July 20th, 1899, may subscribe for such number of shares of stock as will be equal to one-eighth of his holdings, or any less part thereof.

2. Subscriptions must be in writing, and must be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, before 3 P. M. on August 15th, 1899, and subscribers must specify in their subscriptions their name and the full amount of stock standing in their name upon the books of the corporation.

3. Checks to pay subscriptions must accompany the written subscriptions, and certificates for stock subscribed for will be delivered at the office of the Company on and after August 15th, 1899.

4. Subscribers who fail to remit payments for stock will forfeit the right to receive the stock subscribed for.

5. Scrip will be issued for fractional parts of single shares, for which stock certificates will be issued when presented to the Secretary of the corporation in amounts representing entire shares.

Form of subscription enclosed.

H. H. VREELAND, President.

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address **PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.**

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,164,000 Wiscorsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $101,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company of New York, representing Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds, are not required at present to deposit their Certificates.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds; Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

New York, June 26, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock, or CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of abovenamed Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified by the **THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT** of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JULY 11TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.

New York, June 26, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4838	9826	14443	19519	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14436	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3063	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10262	14864	20455	32982
988	3139	5567	10423	14888	20465	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20882	33064
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21611	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21868	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	22515	34021
1640	3434	6804	11400	15715	28720	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3561	7034	11726	15946	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29606	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2172	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43947
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3727	8278	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8748	13973	18400	31562	51702
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3896	9024	14169	18723	31689	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14190			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 35 and 83, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183, for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 5th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.
New York, June 21, 1899.
Produce Exchange Trust Co.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) PER SHARE was declared, payable July 1st, 1899, to the holders of record as of June 30th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the books of the Company will close on June 30th, 1899, and reopen on July 11th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Increase of Capital and Surplus.
New York, June 21, 1899.
Produce Exchange Trust Co.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted, by the unanimous vote of all the stock present or represented, providing for the increase of the paid-up Capital and Surplus of the Company to $5,000,000, by the issuance of 20,000 shares at $200 per share.
Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the books for subscriptions for the additional stock will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899, and said subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of the Company on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on June 23. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 21, 1899.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH (87TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, next, until which date the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1899.
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Central National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 20, 1899.
SIXTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transf

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 29	
To date this year	444,511
Corresponding date last year	100,105,462
	52,414,779

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 29	
To date this year	$2,618,500
Corresponding date last year	$549,374,270
	$396,124,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Homestake Mining	2
Am. Tin Plate	½	Lake Erie & W. pf	1
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nat. Steel	½
Brook. Un. Gas	¾	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Chi. Con. Trac.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2¼
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. G. W. pf. deb.	1	Quicksilver pf	¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. Paul & Om. pf.	2
Consol Gas	2½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. w. iss.	½
Great North. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sports Mfg.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	¾
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	North American	1½
Chi. & L. Illinois	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	People's Gas., Chi.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Flint & F. M.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Ledede Gas	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Manhattan Beach	2	Standard Distilling	⅝
Manhattan Cons.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	¾	Third Avenue	¾
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1¼	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	5
Nat. Lead Co.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Central of Ga. 1st 5s	3½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, cfs	1¼

Bond Declined.

Kanawha & Michigan 4s	2

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Dullness but withal sturdy strength shows in the security market. The bear contingent is industrious but accomplishes little beyond extending an already large short interest; liquidation appears in no part of the market. Here and there, however, are soft spots, apparently. It looks sometimes as if pressure against certain of the industrials might result in substantial cessations; but so far quotations maintain firmness even in quarters where least stability can be expected.

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Among the bear ammunition of yesterday were reports of further gold exports on a large scale, but among bankers there continues to be equanimity in so far as every phase of the money market situation is concerned. The most important commission houses on the Stock Exchange have provided themselves with funds in volume covering a long period, for time money is available, as for some time past it has been, on a basis wholly satisfactory to security market interests. Of current developments the course of railway earnings is especially encouraging. Instead of the shrinkages which bear speculators have been so freely predicting there is of record not only maintenance of the extraordinary accomplishments of last year, but those records are even being broken. This is significantly true of properties like St. Paul and Rock Island, whose traffic can fairly be taken as a safe criterion of what are ruling conditions in the West.

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Foreign buying of American stocks begins to reach noteworthy consequence. Daily, from London, Berlin, and Amsterdam, purchasing orders are received for staple railway shares. The importance of such a development is not readily to be overestimated. European buying of our stocks and bonds now cannot fail to be effective upon market values. Such buying comes in a market where, beyond all precedence, American securities are owned outright at home—a trustworthy official estimate being that American holdings of American railway stocks are now at least 50 per cent. greater than ever hitherto in so far as actual ownership is represented. Four or five years ago barely 50 per cent. of New York Central shares were owned in this country; to-day the proportion is between 80 and 90 per cent. This is probably relatively true of most of the standard railroad stocks in which in other times there were large foreign interests. Europe liquidating American stocks found buyers here, and these buyers bought outright—they are not now transient speculators, but actual owners contemplating abiding ownership.

CALL MONEY HIGHER.

Call money unexpectedly ran up to 6 per cent. yesterday afternoon, thereby realizing the fears of the bulls and the hopes of the bears. The advance followed close upon the announcement of the engagement of $2,000,000 gold for export, and the two developments were effective in checking the buying of stocks and inducing profit-taking and short sales by the traders.

The rise in rates is altogether logical in view of the demand for funds incident to the July disbursements, coupled with the continued gold exports, which are depleting bank reserves. The impending shipments of something like $4,000,000 to Eastern, Western, and Canadian points are naturally influential in the loan market. During the earlier business hours yesterday call loans were obtainable at 2½ and 3 per cent. Later, when the rate had advanced to 4 per cent., it was disclosed that a quantity of funds was being held in anticipation of a still higher figure, and when 6 per cent. was reached in the last hour a flood of offerings came upon the market at 6, 5½, and 5 per cent.

It seemed to be the opinion among bankers that after July 5 rates will quickly ease off again. By that date most of the dividend and interest money will have been redeposited in the banks in individual accounts.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was again a buyer of stocks in this market yesterday, but on a more moderate scale than heretofore. Total arbitrage transactions were estimated at 25,000 shares. Louisville was again the foreign favorite, the purchases of that stock amountnig to 7,000 or 8,000 shares. The balance of London buying, however, was scattered, and was less of a factor in the market than on previous days. Speculative sentiment was reported disturbed on account of the advance in European discount rates.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday that they have engaged $2,000,000 gold for shipment to Europe on Saturday's steamer. It was reported that this transaction is a special one with the Bank of France, but the shippers refused to confirm the story. Despite the further decline in sterling exchange rates, there were intimations among the foreign houses that another $1,000,000 gold may be engaged to-day. Current exchange rates are below the exporting point, and if these shipments are made it is evident that Europe is offering extra inducements.

This is explained somewhat by the weekly statements of foreign banks. The Bank of England's percentage of reserve is down to 37.6, against 42.4 last week, and 48.6 at this time last year. The bank gained in bullion from receipts of gold from America, but lost $3,500,000 in reserve, while its loan account showed an increase of more than $25,000,000. The Bank of France reported an increase in discounts of more than 150,000,000 francs. Private discounts at Berlin, Paris, London, and Amsterdam were all higher yesterday. The increased demand for money incident to the closing of the half year is, of course, largely responsible for this state of affairs.

THE TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction shares were again the most conspicuous stocks in the market yesterday. Heavy profit taking, augmented by newly aggressive bear selling, led to reactions in all of the stocks, but they were again well taken by strong interests, and withstood the professional hammering in a most encouraging manner.

Manhattan sold at 120 at the opening, and held around 119 during the greater part of the day. Raids in the last hour, however, broke the stock below 118. The character of the buying again appeared indicative of a change of control, although the Street gave more attention to the story that the company has, within the past two weeks, acquired title to 120 lots along the easterly line of Third Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. This is taken to mean that the road is to be extended to Fordham and northward.

Metropolitan seemed to be made a special target for professional attack, the stock being kept under pressure all day. Keene brokers were conspicuous sellers. Inside support, however, kept Metropolitan firm, and all attempts to hold the price below 227 were frustrated.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was notably active, and, although weak in the early trading, rallied sharply after noon on Flower buying. The stock got up from 113⅞ to 116¼, and closed at 115¾. Continued talk of a strike on the company's lines was responsible for liquidation of speculative accounts and for aggressive short selling. Directors of the company again expressed confidence that there will be no strike on the system, and stated in plain terms that, in their opinion, the matter was being given prominence in the Street for speculative purposes. In fact, there were intimations in some quarters that the whole agitation among the company's employes can be traced to bear interests in Wall Street.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Rock Island led the Granger group in strength and activity yesterday. On heavy inside and commission house buying it advanced to 117¼, closing at 116⅞, with a net gain of about a full point. The inside buying was said to be based upon earnings, both past and prospective. Interests associated with the road's management also intimated that in view of Rock Island's recent financial progress an increased dividend rate or an extra payment is not unlikely. The road's statement for the month of May is expected to be sensational.

Burlington's May report did not come out yesterday owing to the non-receipt of figures from the West. The stock was well taken by Boston and Chicago houses and by local commission brokers. St. Paul was bought by the same interests, and was influenced to some extent by talk of an extra dividend in September.

ENCOURAGING EARNINGS.

As forecast yesterday, Norfolk and Western's earnings for the third week of June showed the surprisingly large increase of $68,651. Friends of the property were much elated over the figures, and the showing induced fresh buying by banking interests that put Norfolk and Western preferred to 70¼ and the common to 20¾.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the same week showed the extraordinary gain of $126,816—an increase of 31½ per cent. over the corresponding week of last year. For the three weeks of June the road has increased $248,288, or 20 per cent.

Other encouraging traffic returns reported yesterday included an increase in Ontario and Western's May net of $58,197, or a gross gain of $112,217, and an increase in Canadian Pacific's net for the same month of $102,097, or an increase in gross of $149,152.

MORE SETTLEMENT RUMORS.

Consolidated Gas and the unlisted gas stocks were all run up yesterday by short covering induced by another story of the settlement of the local gas war. Once more officers of the companies denied the story, this time wearily and with resignation. Yesterday's rumors included a prediction of an advance in prices to be ordered for July. Mr. Sage himself denied that any agreement for a restoration of rates has been reached. Most of the buying of Consolidated came from shorts, who bid the price up on themselves in covering. At 180 there seemed to be a lot of the stock for sale, these offerings breaking the price back to 187 at the close.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Missouri Pacific has been showing considerable strength of late on buying that has apparently come from inside interests. Yesterday the stock got up to 43¾. Three or four weeks ago there were general fears that the damage to Winter wheat was a menace to the road's prosperity, but since that time the management, through careful inquiries relative to the tonnage in sight, have come to the conclusion that the loss in Winter wheat traffic will be made up in other directions. It is expected that the Winter wheat tonnage will be more than 50 per cent. of the amount hauled last year, and General Manager Doddridge has reported that, in his opinion, the flattering conditions of the corn crop promises to make up in a large degree whatever loss there may be in wheat. Missouri Pacific's May earnings have not been published, but it is intimated in inside quarters that the increase was a substantial one.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Judge Morris, in the United States District Court, at Baltimore, yesterday, signed an order discharging the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and relegating the property back to the stockholders. The order will go into effect at midnight to-night. The United States Court will retain such jurisdiction and control of the property as to enable the bondholders to re-establish the receivership upon motion and thirty days' notice, in the event of default in interest payments.

This is the final step in the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Company which began with the appointment of Messrs. Cowen and Murray as receivers a little more than two years ago. The new Baltimore and Ohio under Messrs. Cowen, Murray, and Underwood, begins operations to-night.

The company, in its petition for the discharge of the receivers, says that it has accepted the offer of Mr. Frederick P. Vroomee in regard to the reorganization of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other lines. It has issued the new securities of the Baltimore and Ohio to replace the old ones, the new issues being $70,000,000 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $50,000,000 4 per cent. gold bonds, $40,000,000 preferred stock, and $10,000,000 common stock out of $35,000,000 authorized. The old issues of bonds have been canceled by the special masters with the exception of about 1 per cent., which are amply secured.

The indebtedness incurred by the Baltimore and Ohio receivers which has not yet been paid is: Equipment obligations, $1,100,294.10; receivers' certificates, $131,000; $40,000 due the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. None of these has been presented as yet, many are not due, but all are secured. The $8,500,000 4½ per cent. terminal mortgage bonds remain in existence, as it was found necessary to preserve them.

The petitions add that as the first year of the railroad under the new rules of the Inter-State Commerce Commission ends on June 30, it is important that the road should be out of the receivers' hands by that time. The company is now solvent, and, the petition adds, should be taken out of the receivers' hands.

In the order signed by Judge Morris it is stated that the Court finds that the company has complied with all the requirements of the order of May 16 relative to the retirement of the old mortgages and has paid or given security for the payment of all its indebtedness as represented by the bonds, not less than 90 per cent. of which have been canceled, and has also arranged for the payment of the 4½ per cent. terminal loan. The Court also finds that the company has complied with the order regarding the retirement of the receivers' certificates.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE RULE

The action of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in authorizing the Stock List Committee to put on the regular list any securities that have been traded in in the unlisted department for three months was not much discussed in Wall Street yesterday. The companies will have to make detailed statements and comply with the other rules as heretofore, so that the new arrangement will make very little difference except that listings of known securities will not be delayed pending action by the Governors. Heretofore the committee has been empowered to list only additions to issues already on the regular list.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of all the employes of the Ohio River Railway, the second increase since March 1.

Election of Alexander L. Dewar of Chicago and Rupert C. King of this city to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $58,197 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for May, making an increase of $200,694 since July 1.

Largest cotton compress in the South to be erected at Chattanooga.

Boston and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges to remain closed from Saturday noon until Wednesday morning next.

Increase of $106,007 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for May, making an increase of $862,911 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $569 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for May, making a decrease of $258,289 since July 1.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of $6,000,000, and the Asphalt Company of America, capital $30,000,000.

Denial by President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western of the report that the Directors of the road, at their meeting on Wednesday, informally discussed a plan for the reclassification of the company's stock.

Statement by Atchison officials that the road's volume of businesss at present is far in excess of that of last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	$9,652
Norfolk & Western	68,651
Northern Pacific	126,816
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	2,327
Total increase 4 roads	$207,446
Increase previously reported	909,202
Total increase 47 roads	$1,116,648
Decrease 5 roads previously reported	63,518
Net increase	$1,058,130

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 72¾; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 118¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 19¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 79⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 19⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 79¾. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 133⅛; New York Central, ¼, to 143⅜, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 68. Canadian Pacific sold at 100⅜, and Erie at 13¾. British consols declined 3-16, to 107 9-16, for money, and ¼, to 107 9-16, for the account. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £700,000, circulation increased £883,000, bullion increased £162,951, other securities increased £5,220,000, other deposits increased £4,130,000, public deposits increased £415,000, notes reserve decreased £693,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 37.59 per cent., against 42.44 per cent. last week, against a decline of from 49.25 to 48.69 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Increase in circulation increased 71,825,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 48,850,000f., gold on hand increased 12,400,000f., bills discounted increased 151,225,000f., silver on hand decreased 2,800,000f.

WILL INVESTIGATE BANK LOANS.

National Controller Is Arranging New Plan of Examination.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In connection with the changes which at present are being made for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the National Bank Examiner force of the United States, the Controller of the Currency is arranging for a series of examinations by special examiners of the office, who will not be limited to any district, but who will be enabled, by the examination of banks in the larger commercial centres, to gain a better idea of some of the larger lines of credit extended to different individuals and corporations in the country. Arrangements have also been made for a temporary exchange of lists of banks by the examiners of different districts in order that the work of one examiner may be, to some extent, a check upon the work of another.

In the New York district, because of the exceptional nature and large amount of work, Forrest Raynor will be the resident and permanent examiner. It is not the intention of the Controller to appoint another bank examiner for the New York district, but such assistance as Mr. Raynor may need will be rendered by the special examiners of the office, who are engaged in the general work in the larger cities of the United States.

The Controller also expects to call together the examiners of banks in the larger cities, at fixed intervals during the year, for the purpose of comparing notes and giving him more intelligent information upon the matter of loans and bank management.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 29, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¾	516	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18	17¼	17¾	+ ½
60½	61½	1,016	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	.....
36½	37	500	American Cotton Oil	36¾	36¾	36½	36⅝	.....
92	92¼	46	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
36⅞	37⅛	865	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38¼	38½	37	37	— 1
83½	84	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	85	84	84⅝	— ⅜
18½	19	100	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	.....
71	73	50	American Malting Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
6¼	6½	1,936	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	.....
29¾	30½	150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
53⅜	53½	3,265	American Steel & Wire	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
94½	95	50	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95¾	+ ¼
153⅜	156	40,530	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154⅜	155¼	153⅜	153⅝	— 1
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
102	104	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	104	104	104	104	.....
34	34½	165	American Tin Plate	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
91½	92	4,540	American Tobacco	92	92½	90½	92	+ ½
27½	28½	300	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
76¼	77	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76	76	76	76	— ½
52	52¼	1,775	Anaconda Copper	52⅝	53	52	52	— ½
19½	19⅝	8,630	At., T. & S. F.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
58½	58⅝	29,409	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58	58¾	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅝
49⅝	50¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
70⅝	71¼	2,510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71¾	70½	71	— ¼
115⅞	115¾	45,838	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115¼	116¼	113⅞	115¼	— ⅝
141	145	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	.....
14½	14⅝	100	Brunswick City	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
54	55½	800	Canada Southern	55	56	55½	55½	+5
52¼	52½	750	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52½	52¾	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	25⅞	2,303	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
	58	500	Chi. Con. Traction	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
134¼	134⅜	17,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134¾	135¼	134¼	134⅞	+ ⅛
74	74⅜	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
14¼	14½	2,270	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
31	32⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	33	33	33	33	.....
88	91½	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ½
9	9⅝	25	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9½	9	9¼	+1
41	42	23,275	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40	40	40	40	— ¼
129½	129⅝	354	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130	130⅜	129⅜	129⅜	— ⅝
173½	174	1,520	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	173½	173½	.....
160½	161	34,850	Chicago & Northw.	160⅝	161¼	160¼	160¼	— ⅝
116⅜	117	1,525	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	116	117¼	116	116⅜	.....
151½	153⅝	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	16	15	15	— ½
46½	48	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	47	47	— ½
57⅝	57½	280	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58½	57⅜	57⅜	— ¾
98	100½	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
44½	45	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
5⅞	5⅝	160	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
43½	44½	160	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43⅝	44	43½	44	— ⅛
17½	18½	160	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
186½	187	6,790	Consolidated Gas	184⅞	189¼	184⅜	187	+ ¾
	41	150	Consolidated Ice	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
38¾	39	8,380	Continental Tobacco	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅜
78	79¼	1,350	Continental Tobac. pf.	78	79	78	79	+ ⅝
122⅝	123	1,560	Delaware & Hudson	122¼	123¼	122¼	122¼	— ½
170½	171½	220	Del., Lack. & West.	170	171½	170	171½	+ ½
22¼	22⅝	1,810	Denver & Rio Grande.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
77⅜	77⅞	2,750	Denver & R. G. pf.	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	35⅝	100	Erie 1st pf.	78¼	78¼	78	78	— ⅜
40	40¼	400	Evans. & T. H.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
58¼	58⅜	3,890	Federal Steel	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
81	81½	1,120	Federal Steel pf.	79	79	78	78	— ⅜
30	32½	300	Flint & P. M.	30	30	30	30	.....
119	119½	100	General Electric	81⅞	81⅞	81¼	81¼	— ⅝
67	67½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	30	30	30	30	.....
169	169½	580	Great Northern pf.	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	.....
111	111½	300	H. B. Claflin Co.	67	67	67	67	.....
57	57½	29	Hocking Valley pf.	169¼	169¼	169	169¼	+ ¼
72	73	225	Homestake	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
114⅜	115¼	325	Illinois Central	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
42½	43	1,580	International Paper	73	74	73	74	+ ¼
78	79¼	200	Internat. Paper pf.	115¼	115¾	115	115	— ¼
48¾	49½	200	Iowa Central pf	42½	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
92½	92⅝	200	Laclede Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ¼
17½	18	200	Lake Erie & West.	49	49	49	49	.....
71¼	71¾	623	Lake Erie & West. pf.	53	53	53	53	.....
70⅜	70⅝	15,470	Louisville & Nashville.	18¼	18¾	18	18	— ½
10	20	100	Manhattan Beach	71	71¾	70¾	71¼	.....
117⅝	118	48,585	Manhattan Con	70⅞	71¾	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	4,515	Metropolitan St. Ry.	16	16	16	16	.....
13½	13⅝	30	Mexican Central	119¾	120	118	118	— ⅝
37	37½	20	Mexican National ctfs.	228¼	228¼	226	227	— ¾
54	55	50	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	.....
93	94	10	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
66	67	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54¼	55	54¼	55	.....
33⅞	34	2,620	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
42¼	43	10,475	Missouri Pacific	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ¾
28⅜	29	10	National Biscuit Co.	35¾	35¾	34	34	— ¼
49½	50	700	National Lead Co.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
89	90	325	National Steel	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
117¼	117⅝	300	National Steel pf.	30	30	29	29	— 1
178	184	2,090	New Jersey Central	49¾	50	49½	50	+ ½
139⅜	139⅝	25	New York Air Brake.	89½	89½	89	89	— ½
218	222	11,450	New York Central	117¼	118¼	117¼	118	+ ⅛
12	12¾	18	N. Y., H. & H.	186½	186½	186½	186½	— ½
68	70	1,450	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	140¼	140¼	138¾	139¼	— ⅛
31	32	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
26⅜	26⅝	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	20¾	1,950	N. Y. Ont. & West.	33	33	33	33	.....
70	70¼	570	Norfolk & Western.	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ½
11¾	11¾	7,335	Norfolk & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	— ¼
48¼	48½	1,535	North American	130	130⅜	129⅜	129⅜	— ⅝
77⅜	77⅝	3,375	Northern Pacific	17¼	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	.....
71	73	325	Northern Pacific pf.	160⅜	161¼	160¼	160¼	— ⅝
38½	42	300	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	116	117¼	116	116⅝	.....
57⅞	58¼	300	Pacific Coast	15	16	15	15	— ½
98	100½	4,450	Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	— ½
44½	45	8,225	Pennsylvania R. R.	58½	58½	57⅜	57⅜	— ¾
5⅝	5⅝	5,140	People's Gas, Chicago.	101	101	101	101	.....
43½	44½	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
94½	95	1,225	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
11⅝	11	100	Pressed Steel Car.	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	— ⅛
20¾	20⅞	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	— ¼
60¾	60⅞	100	Quicksilver pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
33¾	34	440	Reading	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
77⅝	78	5,230	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
187	187	1,900	Reading 2d pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
41	42	63	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
38¾	39	50	St. L. & San Fran.	42	42	42	42	.....
78	79¼	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
122⅝	123	235	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
170½	171¼	500	St. Louis Southw.	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
22¼	22⅝	3,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
77⅞	77⅞	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
35⅞	35⅝	300	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
40	40¼	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅜	475	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	107	107	105¾	106	+ ⅛
81	81½	3,200	Southern Pacific	180	182	180	182	+ ⅛
20	20¼	2,300	Southern Railway	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	3,810	Southern Railway pf.	11¾	11¾	11	11	— ¼
14¼	15	500	Standard Dis. & Dis.	51⅞	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
57	59	75	Standard Dis. & Dis. pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
7¼	8	328	Standard R. & T.	60	60	60	60	.....
63½	64	3,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅝
19½	19⅞	400	Texas Pacific	64⅞	65	63½	63½	— ⅜
188	190	282	Third Avenue	19¼	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	67	150	Twin City R. T.	190	190	190	190	— ¼
42¼	42⅝	5,400	Union Pacific	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
77	77⅛	6,985	Union Pacific pf.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ¼
6⅞	7	200	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77	77⅛	— ⅜
53	53¾	100	U. S. Leather pf.	79	79	79	79	— ⅜
7⅝	7⅞	700	United States Rubber.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+1
21	21⅛	500	Wabash	53	53½	53	53½	.....
8⅝	9	1,150	W

balance sheet. Kafirs were in good demand at first, but afterward declined.

BERLIN, June 29.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, especially local securities. Northern Pacifics were harder on the traffic increase. Bank shares hardened in sympathy with Austrian credit, and mines advanced on reassuring strike news and a sharp rise in Glasgow warrants.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quiet. Prices hardened in response to London and Berlin advices. Spanish fours relapsed and Americans were steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
120	A., T. & S. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
6,160	A., T. & S.F.pf.	57⅞	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜
29,970	Am. Sug. Ref.	154⅝	155⅝	153⅝	153⅞
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
410	Am. Steel & W.	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¼
40	Am. Tobacco	92⅝	92⅝	91	91
82,640	Brook. Rap. Tr.	115¼	116	113⅞	115¼
100	Bay State Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18,100	Chi., B. & Q.	134⅜	135¼	134¼	134½
12,200	C., M. & St. P.	130	130⅝	129½	129¾
10,350	C., R. I. & P.	116¾	117⅛	116	116⅞
40	Cent. of N. J.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
10	Col. Fuel & Iron.	45	45	45	45
20	Ches. & Ohio	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
910	Con. Tob.	38¼	37⅝	38¼	38¼
20	Den. & R. G.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
40	D. & R. G. pf.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¼
1,550	Federal Steel	58⅞	58⅞	58¼	58¼
120	Federal Steel pf.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼
3,180	Louis. & Nash.	70¾	71¼	70¼	70½
17,620	Manhattan	120	120	117¾	117⅞
880	Mo. Pacific	43⅜	44¼	43⅜	43⅝
10	Met. Street	228¼	228¼	228¼	228¼
10	North American.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
430	N. Y. Central	140	140¼	138⅝	139⅛
20	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
120	Northern Pac.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
10	North. Pac. pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
90	Pacific Mail	47⅜	48⅜	47⅜	48⅜
1,010	People's Gas	120¼	120⅝	119¾	119⅞
120	Read. 1st pf.	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼
30	St. L. S. W. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼
60	Southern Ry. pf.	51½	51⅞	51¼	51¼
130	Tenn. C. & I.	65	65	63¾	63¾
210	Union Pacific	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
810	Union Pac. pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅛	77¼
100	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
10	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53
70	Wabash pf.	21	21¼	21	21
250	Western Union.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝
132,590					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$35,000	Am. Gas 5s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
30,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼
$65,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Mileage	272	226	226
3d week June	$22,808	$13,156	....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
3d week June	$236,567	$167,916	$181,306
From July 1	11,541,456	10,983,457	10,253,129
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,750	4,750
3d week June	$528,835	$402,019	$326,227
From July 1	26,292,125	24,402,017	....
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
3d week June	$17,717	$15,390	....
From July 1	843,847	730,308	....
CANADIAN PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	2,402,151	2,252,999	1,980,295
Op. expenses	1,369,392	1,326,337	1,104,725
Net earnings	1,032,759	926,662	875,570
Prop. p. ct. gross	57	58⅞	55⅞
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	10,326,084	9,457,909	7,712,117
Net earnings	3,999,193	3,336,282	2,781,066
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross earnings	238,715	185,540	153,674
Op. ex. and tax.	167,507	130,629	107,884
Net earnings	71,207	55,917	45,790
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,252,378	2,071,402	1,811,997
Net earnings	899,943	819,505	742,066
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	387,936	275,719	299,066
Ex. and taxes	280,737	226,717	234,454
Net earnings	107,199	49,002	64,552
Prop. p. ct. gross	72⅝	82⅝	78⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,942,829	3,598,901	3,544,730
Net earnings	1,239,076	1,029,382	1,021,618
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for May—			
Gross earnings	563,606	580,710	379,172
Operating ex.	347,539	364,074	241,482
Net earnings	216,067	216,636	137,692
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	6,344,474	6,345,585	4,272,402
Net earnings	2,597,816	2,754,620	1,793,084
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	43,985	39,555	32,665
Operating ex.	21,585	17,593	18,241
Net earnings	22,383	21,962	14,424
Total income	22,574	22,087	14,424
Charges	17,683	17,898	14,165
Surplus	4,891	4,189	259
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	455,174	390,084	368,514
Net earnings	220,822	176,831	159,717
Surplus	26,966	4,987	4,730

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.09
Alpha Con.	.07	.05
Andes	.17	.18
Belcher	.36	.37
Best & Belcher	.51	.59
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.69	.69
Challenge Con.	.32	.32
Chollar	.30	.34
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	2.20
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.27	.28
Gould & Curry	.27	.33
Hale & Norcross	.38	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.12	.14
Kentucky Con.	.06	.04
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.58	.65
Occidental Con.	.25	.26
Ophir	1.05	1.20
Overman	.16	.17
Potosi	.47	.50
Savage	.30	.30
Sag Belcher	.07	.08
Sierra Nevada	.69	.76
Standard	2.50	2.40
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.38	.45
Utah Con.	.15	.14
Yellow Jacket	.37	.37
Cliver bars	.60¼	.60¼
Mexican dollars	48⅝@50¼	48¼@50
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	47	50	46	48
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	25½	26	24¾	25¼
Battle	29	30¼	26	32½
Columbine	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	10	10¼
Damon	17¼	17½	17⅝	17⅞
Elkton	99½	100	94	95
El Paso	29⅝	30	30¼	30½
Findlay	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Garfield	12⅜	12½	12¼	12½
Gibson	25¼	26	24	28
Golden Fleece	40	33	30	40
Golden King	90	100	85	92
Gold Coin	195	200	200	205
Gould	22⅞	23¼	21¼	24
Isabella	73⅝	70	70	79¼
Independence	59¼	60¾	60¼	60¾
Jackpot	35½	35¾	36	36¾
Matoa	33¾	34½	33½	34
Mount Anchor	115	117¾	116	119
Pinnacle	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	18¼
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅜	4⅝	5¼
Portland	193	194¾	193	194
Rawlings	39	42½	39	41
Rosa	24	27	24	27
Union	28¼	28¼	28¾	29
Vindicator	90	92	90	92
Work	22	22⅞	22½	23¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 29.—There was some activity in Match stock to-day. It opened at 150½, and, after advancing a point, closed at 151¼. West Chicago ranged from 119⅜ to 120¼, closing at the former. North Chicago advanced from 245½ to 246, but closed at 245. There were no other material changes in the list.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150½
National Biscuit Co. com.	42¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	3
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	12
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	80
N. Chi. St. R. R.	246
W. Chi. St. R. R.	120½
South Side Elevated R. R.	94
Lake St. Elevated	16½
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	13½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	8½
American Linseed pf.	44⅝
American Tin Plate com.	33½
American Tin Plate pf.	83½
National Biscuit Co. com.	42⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97½
National Carbon com.	18
National Carbon pf.	80
National Steel com.	49
National Steel pf.	89
Diamond Match	151
West Chi. St. R. R.	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 29.—Money showed no change in State Street to-day, where ease ruled. Sterling exchange was ¼ of a cent lower—in fact, it was lower than at any previous time this month. The copper stocks were very quiet, about the only activity being in Arnold, which fell to 13 on report of an accident at the mine. The stock rallied in later dealings. Arcadian was the one strong spot, selling to 56. Bell Telephone at 351, Burlington at 135 and Atchison preferred at 58 and better were the other strong points in the list. Boston and Albany stock fell to 270.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

Adventure	9⅛	9½	
Allouez	8	9	
Arcadian	55½	56½	
Arnold	13½	13⅝	
Ash Bed	2	2½	
Atlantic	30	32	
Baltic	34¼	34½	
B. & Cr. C.	25	26	
Bos. & Mont.	335	340	
Butte & Bos.	75	80	
Cal. & Hec.	780	800	
Centennial	33	33½	
Franklin	19	19½	
Humboldt	2½	3	
Isle Royale	43½	44½	
Mohawk	26	27	
Old Colony	9½	10½	
Old Dom	36½	37	
Osceola	84	84½	
Parrot	51¼	51½	
Pioneer	2½	3	
Quincy	150	160	
Rhode Island	6½	7	
Santa Fé	12	12¼	
Santa Ysabel	13	13½	
Shoe	36½	37	
Tamarack	202	..	
Utah Cons.	42½	43	
Washington	2	2½	
White Knob	10¼	12	
Winona	13	13¼	
Wolverine	44½	45	

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	270	272½	
Boston & L.	238	240	
Boston & M.	195	..	
Boston & P.	..	300	
Boston El	..	110	
Bost. Gas 5s.	89	90	
Cen. Mass	17½	18½	
C. Mass. pf.	68	70	
Fitchburg pf.	116	117	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	.113	..	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	.118	..	
West End	..	..	95¼

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	350	Erie Tel	97¾ 99
Chi. Stk. Y.	145½	147	Mex. Tel	3¾ 4
Dom. Coal	55¼	55½	U. S. Oil	45⅝ 46
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec.	49¼ 50½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—There was a slight improvement in the character of the trading to-day. More business was done by commission houses, and where urgency was shown in the demand advances were scored. Electric Company of America went up over a point to 187⅜ on the Chicago electric light deal, and substantial gains were made in Brooklyn Gas and Electric Light, Choctaw, and National Electric. Elsewhere prices were firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20⅝	Marsden	16	16¼
Choctaw	39½	39¾	North Cen.	23¾	24
Con. T., P. & S.	33½	33⅝	Phil. Trac.	99½	99⅝
E. Stw. Bat.	129	135	Union Trac.	41¾	42
E. S. Bat. pf.	135	140	U. Gas Imp.	106⅜	107½
Elec. Co. of America	18⅝	18¾	Welsbach L.	42	43
Lehigh Val.	27	27¼	W. N. Y. & P.	7½	7⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,151,468
Gold reserve	233,149,487
Net silver	6,033,807
United States notes in the Treasury	15,163,038
Treasury notes of 1890	837,847
Total receipts this day	1,552,404
Total receipts this month	42,621,343
Total receipts this year	511,711,173
Total expenditures this day	162,000
Total expenditures this month	30,794,000
Total expenditures this year	604,503,972
Deposits in National banks	79,022,943
Silver bullion	957,184
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	300,699
Government receipts from internal revenue	804,276
Customs	732,975
Miscellaneous	15,212

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: National Gram-o-phone Corporation, the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Northern Alabama Railway Company, Mobile and Birmingham Railroad Company, Bridgeport Traction Company, and the Insurance Company of the State of New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. B. Haggin Buys the Silk Exchange Building for $850,000—Viele Residence Sold.

The Silk Exchange Building, the twelve-story office building at the southwest corner of Broome Street and Broadway, the prospective sale of which has been a much discussed subject in real estate circles for the last few days, has been sold to J. B. Haggin, the Western horseman and mine owner, for about $850,000. John T. Williams of the Lord's Court Building, who built the structure, and has now sold it, offered it some time ago to D. O. Mills, but the latter declined to take it, and has had occasion more than once to deny a story that he had really made the purchase. The building runs through along Broome Street, from Broadway to Mercer Street. It has a frontage of 28 feet on Broadway, 27.10 feet on Mercer Street, and 200 feet on Broome Street. A prominent real estate broker said yesterday that he had heard that Mr. Mills could have had the building when first offered for $700,000.

Isaac L. Rice, the President of the New York Electric Vehicle Company, has purchased from Gen. Egbert L. Viele the well-known Viele residence at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and West Eighty-eighth Street. The transaction is a large one, and a notable feature of it is that the property is paid for entirely in cash. The house is a large three-story brick structure, with stone facings, and stands on a plot running 75 feet along Riverside Drive by 100 feet on Eighty-eighth Street. The high stoop facing on the drive is bounded on either side by two white marble sphinxes which draw the attention of the passer-by at once. Mr. Rice will improve the dwelling at considerable cost, and make it his residence. The brokers in the deal are said to be L. J. Phillips & Co., but no information on the point was vouchsafed at the firm's offices yesterday.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Jacob Lissner the five-story flat 1,693 First Avenue, 20.4 by 100.

The same operators have sold to Albert Erdman the property 274, 276, and 278 First Avenue, 69 by 94.

The same operators have purchased the five-story brownstone double flat 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 28 by 100, and have also purchased the two dwellings 387 and 389 Eighth Street, on a plot 40 by 97.6.

Myer Hellman has sold the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.11 by 100, being part of the plot of twelve lots recently bought of Mrs. Florence W. B. Platt. The buyer will improve the property at once.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George F. Johnson to George W. Wright for a little less than $20,000 the three-story brownstone dwelling 263 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.8.

Kallman & Rothschild have sold to David Price the five-story flat with store, 150 Lenox Avenue, between West One Hundred Lenox Avenue, between West One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, 25 by 100.5.

Myer S. Auerbach has sold to a builder the four-story brownstone building, 36 East Twenty-second Street, on a lot 26.3 by 98.9. The property will be improved by the buyer.

John B. Cole has sold to a builder the plot on the south side of East Ninety-sixth Street, 108 feet east of Third Avenue, 96 by 100.8. The buyer will improve the property.

J. Fleischman & Sons are reported to have bought the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

The five-story double flat, 159 West Eightieth Street, 35 by 102.2, which was bought some time ago by F. F. Woodward from Teresa H. Rix, was paid for by the three four-story houses, 142, 144 and 146 West Eightieth Street, each 20 by 55 by 102.2 by extension.

The property 317 West Ninetieth Street is said to have been sold.

J. W. Ketcham has sold three lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 72 feet east of Boston Road. The buyer pays for the property with the five-story flat on the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue.

Sturges & Co. have exchanged the five-story single flat, 308 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100.11, formerly the property of W. H. Wagner, for a house and plot on Amsterdam Avenue, near Randall Avenue, Woodlawn.

McNulty & Fitzgerald of Brooklyn have sold to Anna M. O'Reilly for $140,000 the farm of the late Isaac N. Vanderveer, consisting of 407 lots in Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, bounded on the north by Jamaica Avenue, on the east by Napier Avenue, on the south by Fulton Avenue and on the west by Woodhaven Avenue.

McVickar & Co. have rented for the Alden estate, for the season, to Oliver G. Rickerson, the Fort Hill House, on Lloyd's Neck, L. I. They have also rented for the Alden estate the Manor House, to George L. Carnegie.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

710 St. Nicholas Avenue, four-story-and-basement, brownstone and brick dwelling, 21 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian $23,000

52 West Ninety-first Street, four-story brick dwelling, 18 by 100.8; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Duer, trustee. 20,000

24 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to Cornelius F. Kingsland 20,000

38, 40, 42, and 44 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, four five-story brick flats, 100 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend 90,505

312 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, four-story brick flat, 19 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel Fisher 14,000

314 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, four-story brick flat, 19 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Mary Smith and Letitia S. Sands, as trustees. 13,400

By Herbert A. Sherman.

106 West Ninety-sixth Street, five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.8; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Selma Brill $25,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Second Avenue, south side, about 410 feet east of White Plains Road, William's Bridge, 56.5 by about 200 by about 56.5 by 198, vacant; partition sale, to Mary E. Lamb $1,450

69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas B. Gale 22,737

67 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Baker 22,737

By Solomon De Walltearss.

Two Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 feet northwest of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas L. Reynolds $4,117

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.10. Due on judgment, $5,901; subject to taxes, &c., for $150.56.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William McM. Speer, referee, 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, 25 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $19,131; subject to taxes, &c., for $494.05.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of Spring Place, two-story frame dwelling, 110 by 89 by 100 by 136; all title of Susan Bray on Feb. 23 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95. Due on judgment, $10,720; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $116,932.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 100 East Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, four-story stone-front store and flat, 22.6 by 78.5. Due on judgment, $25,752; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 91 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front and brick flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,841; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $23,742.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 195 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 41.9 by 90.11; Amanda McMahon of 151 West 105th Street, owner; S. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of Creston Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 24; Annie Buckley of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Ryer Avenue, owner; Ahnemann & Young, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 121 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 81.7; August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 75.3 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 27.8 by 53.6; Max Hirshkind of 1,058 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling; 23 by 87; Mrs. S. J. Grinnell of 34 East Sixty-third Street, owner; H. R. Marshall of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 27 by 60.2; Annie and E. J. Stone of 25 East Forty-fifth Street, owners; William Emerson of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Trafalgar Place, for four two-story and attic frame dwellings, each 18 by 38; Frank McCone of 1,416 Vyse Avenue, owner; A. C. McCone, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,527 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick store; New York Life Insurance Company; owner; A. H. Tyson of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 705 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephen A. Graves of the premises, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 191.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Robert W. Shannon of the premises, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 210 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Nicholas Kemmy, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 355 and 357 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. Goldberg & Son of 57 East Seventy-fourth Street, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $800.

No. 20 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick private dwelling; John C. Schawe of 1,066 Home Street, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 130 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick bachelor apartment house; Samuel A. Peck of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 228.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frank Finn of 2,044 Washington Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 134 and 136 West Thirty-second Street, to two four-story brick and stone factories; William S. Patten of 111 Broadway, owner; James S. Maher, architect; cost, $2,050.

Broadway, Ninth and Tenth Streets, and Fourth Avenue, to a six-story brick and iron store; John Wanamaker, owner; Edward L. Young, architect; cost, $83,500.

Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; Miss Matilda W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 391 Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick store and lofts; Sarah J. G. Spencer, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 33 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick restaurant; Peter H. Naething of 33 Cortlandt Street, owner; C. M. Disosway of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 3 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Thomas A. Nevins of Orange, N. J., owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $9,000.

No. 112 West Forty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; Joseph Stickney of 1 Broadway, owner; Charles A. Gifford, architect; cost, $4,500.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—(Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)

For the opening of East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Broadway to Bailey Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock.

For acquiring land for approaches to bridge over tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the New York and Harlem Railroad, in East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, between Park and Sheridan Avenues, Twenty-third Ward, July 19, 3 P. M.

For opening of East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Mott Avenue to yards of New York and Harlem Railroad Company, July 20, 2 P. M.

For opening of East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Morris Avenue to Clay Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, July 19, 11 A. M.

For acquisition of land for bridge over Bronx River, at Westchester Avenue, July 20, 3 P. M.

For extension of Broadway or King's Bridge Road, from its present terminus across the Harlem River at its junction with Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the present terminus of Broadway in the Twenty-fourth Ward, July 20, 2 P. M.

For the opening of Haven Avenue, north from south line of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, July 19, 2 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x96.6x25x97; Robert Ferguson to William Cummings, Jr. $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 351, 25x100; Joseph Gordon to Robert Gordon, quit claim ... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 442, 25x100; Robert Gordon to Joseph Gordon 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 103d St, 118x208.1x100.11x167.9; Thomas P. Campbell and others to Jennie M. Tompkins 90,000

BROOME ST, 359 and 361, 47.6x103.3x47.6x98; Eliza De G. Frey to Rocco M. Marasco and another 38,667

CATHARINE ST, 87, 80, w s, 24.6x25x100; William Stacom to Michael Fay, ½ part. 1

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of Bayard St, 100x100; John B. Kelly and wife to James McNulty 3,800

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, n s, 83.8x50; Joseph W. Kiernst to F. P. Kiernst 1

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 25 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; United States Trust Company of New York, executors, to Roderic O'Connor 2,000

DEMILT AV, n e s, n of railroad, lot on the map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 150x115x185x105; Thomas D. Penfield to Ira H. Wager ... 6,500

DYCKMAN ST, e s, at n w s of 10th Av, runs n e 142 ft to Sherman Creek x n w — x w 22x w 52 to Dyckman St x s e 234.9, with land under water; James Swann to United States Trust Company and others 1

ELIZABETH ST, 127, 25x94; Jane E. B. Welsh to Rocco M. Marasco and another. 19,333

FAILMOLA V. PLACE, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 18.7x101.6x36.1x100; Henry Peffer to Elizabeth A. Peterson 1

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of Talmadge St, 100.2x155x100x150; John W. Cornish to Paul M. Herzog 100

FORSYTH ST, 146, e s, 25x100; Solomon Ladiuski to Louis J. Linski 1

GARFIELD ST, n e s, 119.5 ft n w of Bainbridge Av, 25x125; United Trust Company of New York, executors, to Marge L. Knox 925

GRAND AV e s, 50 ft s of Irene Place, or 181st St, 50x—x48.10x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Fannie E. Lawrence 1,225

GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, s w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; Avenue B, s w corner 4th St, 24x90; Mulberry St, 82, 25x100; Mulberry St, 87, 25x100; Hamilton St, 4, 27.1x100x25x100; Edward O'Reilly, trustee, to Thomas McGown 1

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 65x54 x irregular; George B. Ashley to William J. Todd 1

HOUSTON ST, 331, 18.9x50; Hester St, 211, n s, 24.11x103.6 x irregular; George N. Messiter to Maria Ochse 16,000

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Mary A. Sheeran to Henry W. Gilbert 1

LENOX AV, w s, 45 ft s of 120th St, 18.5x85; George Meier and others to Ella J. Breckenridge 1

LOTS 30 and 31, map of fifty-four lots at Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Catharine C. Choctaw 4,000

LOTS 8,706 and 8,707, Section 85, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Elizabeth J. Haynes 814

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 137.6 ft s w of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Therese Schmeidler to Rose Resler 25,500

MADISON ST, 98, e s, 25.2x100x25.1x100; Charles Remsen and another to Nicholas W. Fillan 14,000

MADISON ST, 98, s s, 25.2x100x25.1x100; N. W. Fillan to James Shea 21,350

NELSON AV, e s, 205.9 ft n of 165th St, 15.5x93.1x15.10x92.8; Thomas C. Arnow to Mary M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bätjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bätjer and Co.; Henry C. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 220 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, in which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je2-1aw7wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHILIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHILIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
je9-1aw7wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUDGET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouche, and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17, 1899.

MARK. ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 25 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Adelaide Dubuget: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Almet F. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City and State of New York.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 25 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A.
my26-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next. Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

EADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM P. EADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. Attorneys for Executors.

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of August next.—Dated New York, the day of January, 1899.

J. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER,
Executrices.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
je29-1aw6wF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.
GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 238 West 134th Street.

134TH STREET.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $494.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.
je9-2aw3wTu&F&je30

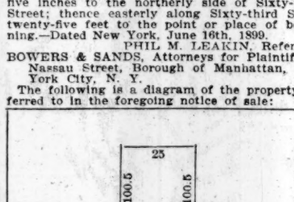
229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHILIP M. LEAKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHILIP M. LEAKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

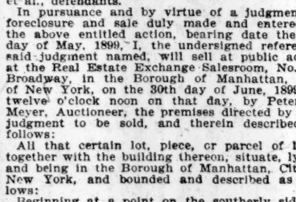
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

East 117th St.



East 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

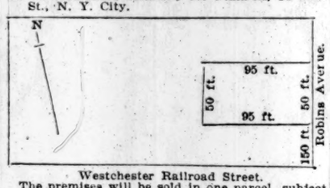
M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
je6-2aw4wT&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (and Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street,), and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.



The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $4,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.85, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILY W. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

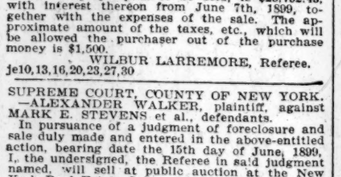
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 1, Block No. 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 100 East 54th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the easterly side of the Fourth or Park Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, and partly through a party wall seventy-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street twenty-two feet and six inches to the easterly side of said Fourth or Park Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly, along the same seventy-eight feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 54th Street.



East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $12,600.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.
je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

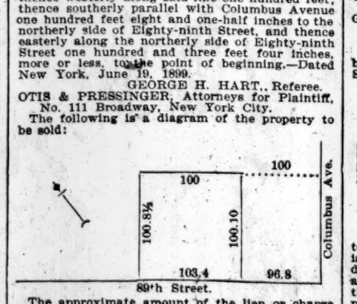
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART., Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $832 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

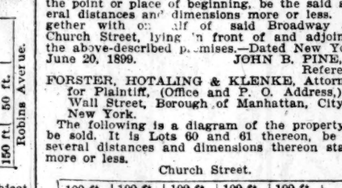
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Elwen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 14, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid, running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 48-100 ($21,740.48) dollars, with interest thereon from May 29, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 3-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

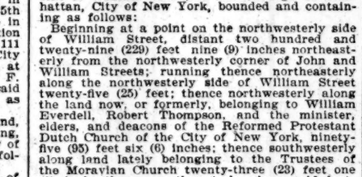
First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Referee.
LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.



Third Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,056.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE,

By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD,
President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the Corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RIBBON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

H. STEARNS COMPANY,
By HENRY KAMSLER, President.
HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je23-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1899, notice is heheby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas F. O'Malley, lately doing business in Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Thomas P. O'Malley for the benent of creditors, at his place of business, Room 1,041, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1899.

PATRICK M. HANNIGAN, Assignee.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Assignee's Attorney, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ap14-1aw6mF

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. Y. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence in business, care of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. ETHELBERT H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestras on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall

THE COUNCIL REPRIMANDED

Board of Estimate Acts in Matter of Delays to City Work.

CROTON WATER BOND ISSUE

Request of the Council to Reduce the Issue of $250,000 by $70,000 Is Refused.

The Board of Estimate yesterday paid its respects to the Council by adopting unanimously a resolution rebuking the latter for delaying public improvements and causing the discharge of laborers by holding up bond issues. This is the first time the Board of Estimate has taken any action in regard to the delinquency of the Municipal Assembly.

The action of the board was caused by a resolution adopted by the Council on June 20, in which a bond issue of $250,000 for the payment of debts incidental to the new aqueduct was sent back to the Board of Estimate with a request that the amount be reduced. It was held in the Council's resolution that the bond issue was too large by $70,000, and that it should be reduced by that amount. This resolution was called to the attention of the Controller, who, in reply, presented the following resolution at yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution on Oct. 31, 1898, which, subject to concurrence by the Municipal Assembly, authorized the Controller to issue corporate stock of the City of New York to the amount of $250,000, pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 of the charter, for the purpose of replenishing the Croton water fund; and,

Whereas, The Council, by action of June 20, 1899, has returned said resolution to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the request that the amount thereof be reduced to the exact figure of the liabilities already existing against said fund, so far as the same have been presented to the Controller for payment,

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby declines to comply with said request, for the following reasons:

If the action requested by the Council should be taken it would indicate that it was the sense of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that funds should be provided only to the extent of said existing liability and no provision made for the future continuance of a work of the utmost public necessity, affecting the health and comfort of every citizen of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which work has thus far proceeded without interruption for twenty-eight years.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is of the same opinion now as it was eight months ago, when its action on this bond issue was first taken, viz.: That this work is imperatively demanded by the interests of the city. The board regrets that the long delay of the Council has already resulted in the discharge of laborers and employes whose services are needed by the Department of Water Supply, and hereby requests the Council to take speedy action which will enable the interrupted work in question to be renewed, as the public interests demand.

Be it furthermore resolved, That the attention of the Council be called to the following fact:

The resolution of the Council adopted June 20, 1899, alleges that the first and only information given the Council as to said proposed issue of bonds was that contained in a letter of the Controller to the Commissioner of Water Supply, transmitted to said Council by the Mayor at its meeting held June 6, 1899.

This allegation would be unimportant if true and becomes important only because wholly untrue.

It is the duty of the members of the Council quite as much as of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to acquaint themselves with the details of public business brought before them for official action. For this purpose committees exist whose duty it is to elicit such information by correspondence or otherwise, and, if necessary, by requiring the attendance of any head of department or subordinate of the City Government.

In this instance, however, a full explanation of the purpose of the proposed issue was first printed in the official minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the meeting held Oct. 31, 1898, and subsequently a letter of the Commissioner of Water Supply, dated Oct. 10, 1898, containing such information was transmitted to the Council, which letter appears in the minutes of that board for the meeting held April 4, 1899, on page 50, and is again printed in said minutes for the meeting of April 25, 1899, on page 285.

There was no discussion over the resolution, but each member of the board, including President Guggenheimer of the Council voted for it.

The board also authorized the following bond issues: For land for the new Colonial Park, in the Twelfth Ward, $1,473,017; for the Dewey reception, $150,000; for repairs to the buildings of the Department of Correction, $104,600; for music in public parks, $1,500; for expenses of the Commissioner of Records in Kings County, $60,000; for a map showing public buildings and improvements, to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition, $10,000; for new schoolhouses, $261,794; for a patent dump and waste paper crematory for the Department of Street Cleaning, $100,000; for the reimbursement of Edward J. H. Tamsen, ex-Sheriff of New York County, for expenses incurred in his trial for official neglect in permitting the escape of prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail, $1,394.96.

The board also appropriated $250,000, the amount authorized by the act of the Legislature for the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war which is to be erected on Mount Tom, in Riverside Park.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Permission to Build Elevated Road on West Street Denied.

The Sinking Fund Commission, at its meeting yesterday, denied the application of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for permission to build an elevated railroad structure along West Street, from Battery Park to Fiftieth Street. This application was made during the last month of Mayor Strong's administration. The company intended to use the structure as a terminal on which freight could be transferred from point to point without lighterage.

Controller Coler, after the meeting of the board, stated that the privilege was worth from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, and that the city could not see its way clear to make the grant without receiving ample compensation.

Another City Contractor to Act.

John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, has grown weary of the delay of the Municipal Assembly in acting on the bond issue of $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records, and yesterday he informed Controller Coler that he had instructed his counsel to draw up the papers for a mandamus suit against the Assembly to compel it to act. David McClure, the counsel for John McQuade, payment on whose claim for work on the new aqueduct has been held up while the Council was asking the Board of Estimate to reduce the amount of the issue, called on the Controller yesterday and said that he had not yet decided when his mandamus suit would be begun.

City Offices to be Open Monday.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Council a message vetoing the resolution adopted by that body on June 20 providing that all city offices should be closed on Monday next. The Mayor's objection to the resolution was "that in effect it makes for public officials a holiday not secured by law to the public generally."

Poisoner at Work at Flushing, L. I.

Despite the fact that six policemen in citizen's clothing have for days been watching in the vicinity where some one is operating at poisoning fowls and animals, more poisoning has taken place in Flushing. The new cases of poisoning are reported by Clarence Mitchell, who lives in the same neighborhood where the previous poisoning took place. He reports the loss of two cows, a number of chickens, and rabbits. The general belief is that the work is that of an insane woman who lives in a hut near Kissena Lake, but the police appear to think the work is that of a monomaniac. White cap notices have been posted on trees in the neighborhood warning the poisoner. The whole neighborhood is alarmed, fearing that the poisoner may next attack persons.

Suicide from a Ferryboat.

While the ferryboat which runs from Manhattan to North Beach and College Point was on its way from College Point to North Beach, en route for Manhattan, yesterday afternoon a woman leaped overboard into the water and was drowned. She was seen pacing the deck of the ferryboat just before she leaped into the water, but no one appears to have taken any particular notice of her. The boat was stopped immediately after the woman was seen to go over, but she did not come to the surface. The body has not been recovered.

MRS. DODGE AND HER JEWELS.

Col. Phelps Says the Case Is Still "in the Air"—Thinks the Famous Pearl Ring Bogus.

The contention by Treasury Agents that on Saturday when she landed from the steamship St. Paul, Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge of 104 West Eightieth Street attempted to smuggle jewels worth about $45,000, in that she did not declare them, is now under investigation by Col. Dudley S. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House. Col. Phelps said yesterday that he had entered on the case only a couple of hours, that so far it was "in the air," and that various circumstances that might operate on a determination in regard to it were likely to intervene. Besides, Collector Bidwell was out of town, and might not return to duty until after July 4.

"As to a criminal prosecution of Mrs. Dodge," he added, "that question is for the future to decide. I cannot explain why she was not arrested at the St. Paul's pier. Possibly the agents did not care to take the risk of such action, and believed that in detaining her property she was as securely held as if bail bonds had been executed for her freedom.

"As to the status of the jewels which were declared dutiable at the Appraiser's office yesterday, they may and may not be regarded as seized. I have the seizure report, but the articles are not actually seized until the Collector 'adopts' the seizure. This would constitute a final seizure and pave the way to confiscation of the contraband property. Only the Secretary of the Treasury could compromise or set aside such confiscation.

"I think that an incorrect statement was made about the jewels that have been declared dutiable, or rather that a statement made at the Appraiser's office that all the articles laid aside as smuggled were real gems was made under a misapprehension. I say it unofficially, but I believe that three articles were of the class known as stage jewelry. They are the famous black and clouded pearl ring, a pearl and diamond ring, and a pearl set with two diamonds. These are, of course, not dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

"The garments that Mrs. Dodge brought over were not dutiable, and I am disposed to believe a story that she went to Europe intending to pass several months there, and was suddenly called back before she had time to equip herself with new gowns. The pearl necklace, which is valued at about $35,000; the pearl band necklace, or dog collar, worth $4,500, and a few smaller articles are classed as smuggled, and the burden of proof to the contrary is with Mrs. Dodge."

MRS. BARROW GOES TO AUBURN.

Last of the Kidnappers Taken to the Women's Prison.

Mrs. Addie Barrow, the last of the three kidnappers of Marion Clarke to leave this city for prison, was yesterday taken from the Tombs to the women's prison at Auburn yesterday to begin her sentence of twelve years and ten months. Keeper Patterson and Matron McCarthy came down from Auburn to take charge of the prisoner. Mrs. Barrow took some little time to prepare. She ate a light breakfast, and thanked Matron O'Brien for her kindness. Mrs. Barrow, dressed wholly in black, was taken away in a closed carriage, and arrived at the Grand Central Station in time to take the Empire State Express.

MOLINEUX CASE EXTENDED.

Justice Fursman Gives District Attorney Until July 14.

Justice Fursman, who decided that the case of Roland B. Molineux should be resubmitted to the Grand Jury before July 7, and fixed the culmination of the investigation at July 14, has granted an extension of time. The District Attorney, under the extension, will have until July 14 to present his case to the investigating body.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday: "I have a clear case against Molineux. There is much additional evidence. I have no doubt that the investigation will end in the finding of a true bill against the defendant."

MORE LIGHT ON QUEENS COUNTY

New York and Queens Gas and Electric Co. to Enlarge Plants.

The stockholders of the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company have filed in the County Clerk's Office a consent to issue a mortgage of $1,000,000 to the Union Trust Company of New York, as trustees, to secure the payment of $1,000,000 in par value 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, to be issued by the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company.

The proceeds of the proposed issue of bonds will be used in making extensive additions to the present gas and electric light plants of the Second and Third Wards of Queens Borough, Newtown, and Flushing, and it has been alleged that the company is also to compete strongly with other existing companies for business in other sections of the borough. A large plant will be erected at a central location on the water front of Flushing Bay.

OPENING ANOTHER'S MAIL.

President of Fire Arms Company in Court on a Novel Charge.

Trouble that has existed for some time past between Capt. Godolphin F. Burslan, President of the Whitney Safety Firearms Company, and William H. Whitney, its Treasurer, culminated in the appearance of Capt. Burslan in the Centre Street Court yesterday to answer the charge of persistently opening Mr. Whitney's private mail. Mr. Whitney is the inventor and patentee of the safety appliance which bears his name.

Charles G. Cronin, who appeared to press the complaint, said there was reason to believe that during the absence of Mr. Whitney on business in Pennsylvania President Burslan had tampered with the Treasurer's private mail. Capt. Burslan denied the charge emphatically.

Mr. Cronin said that all his client wanted was that President Burslan should be warned that he must not tamper with his (Mr. Whitney's) letters.

Magistrate Crane dismissed the complaint.

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECK QUESTION.

Applications to Get on "Discretionary List"—Board of Trade Acts.

William Sherer, Manager of the Bank Clearing House, said yesterday that a score of applications had come from bankers out of town from places not on the "discretionary list" in the new rules governing check collections for the places to be admitted to the "discretionary list." Mr. Sherer said while the term of probation for the new rules expires next Monday, and it has been decided that it is inexpedient to change the plan it is not likely that the applications would be considered at a special meeting of the Clearing House Committee. They would in the usual way come before the committee at its regular July meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at a special meeting held yesterday, reaffirmed the resolutions adopted by the Board on Feb. 12, protesting against the action of the Clearing House in establishing charges upon the collection of out-of-town checks. The resolutions declared that such charges were unjust to mercantile interests, left no discretion in regard to profitable accounts of large depositors, and tended to cause the withdrawal of the accounts of the country banks from the city.

NEW AUTOMATIC PIANO.

It Is Played by Means of a Novel Electrical Attachment.

The guests at the Hoffman House have been entertained the last few days by an automatic piano, operated by a new electrical attachment. The device, which was brought from Cincinnati by Albert Krell, Jr., and C. L. Ament, has been built on novel lines, and an ordinary piano may be equipped with the attachment with little difficulty.

A magnet is placed under each key in the piano, wired the same as any electric battery. Each wire runs to a switchboard, and the perforated music roll acts as the transmitter. When the piano is played the keys are drawn down by the magnets, and it is said the attachment cannot get out of order, but will improve with use. It is so arranged that the attachment can be used with batteries in the piano, or connection be made with an ordinary electric light fixture.

By the use of the magnets the inventor of the device, it is claimed, has been able to secure a touch the nearest approach to the human ever attained.

It is understood a stock company will be formed to place the attachment on the market.

MAY EXTEND THE ELEVATED

Manhattan Railway Company Buys North of 177th Street.

YONKERS A POSSIBLE TERMINAL

A Slope Would Enable the Road to Descend to the Street Level and Cars Could Be Run by Trolley.

An important purchase of property north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street on the east side has been made through the City Real Estate Company, representing the Manhattan Railway Company, and Jefferson M. Levy, which is said to foreshadow the virtual extension of the elevated road to Yonkers as soon as the third-rail system is completed. It is also said that the elevated line is to be extended to Fordham, and again that the purchase of the property means only that a terminal is to be established above One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and that the yards now at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue and at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue are to be transferred to this point, but the first plan is receiving the greatest amount of attention. The purchase of property on First Avenue for a power station and the above purchase were made at nearly the same time.

The lots in question, numbering about 120, are included in the district running north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street to the Quarry Road, partly along the easterly side of Third Avenue, crossing Monterey Avenue, to the west side of Lafontaine Avenue, including One Hundred and Eightieth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, which are not yet opened. The plot also includes a portion of Monterey Avenue which is not opened, and on which the Commissioners of Street Openings are now working.

The lots have been owned by Mr. Levy for some years and the price paid for them is said to be in the neighborhood of $450,000. This is based on the estimate that the Third Avenue lots are worth from $7,000 to $8,000 each, the Lafontaine Avenue lots about $2,500 each, the Monterey Avenue lots from $1,500 to $2,000 each, and the Quarry Road lots from $3,000 to $4,000 each.

By the present traffic arrangement between the "Huckleberry Road," controlled by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the Manhattan Railway Company, transfers can be obtained from one road to the other, and the "Huckleberry Road" or Union Railway Company, is now building a short line to Yonkers. The property at this point has a slope which, by the use of a loop, would enable the road to run down to the level of the street at an easy grade, and under the independent system of running the cars of the elevated road by the third-rail plan, any car of the Manhattan Railway Company could be detached and run by trolley from the terminal at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street through to Yonkers. The purchase of the property above the present terminal at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street is thought to foreshadow an extension of the road of some kind, rather than the establishment of terminal facilities.

Several weeks ago a committee from the North Side Association petitioned the Railroad Commission to revoke the franchise given to the Suburban Road, now controlled by the Manhattan, to extend its system north to Bedford Park, basing their request on the statement that the road had done nothing in the way of building the extensions, and that the right to extend it under its franchise should therefore lapse. This petition was made while the negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the property, and is said to have materially hurried them along. It is also pointed out that the deal for the property from First Avenue to the East River, and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, on which is to be erected a power house for the elevated system, was made through the City Real Estate Company.

The company went about its purchases cautiously, and the Manhattan people were much chagrined yesterday when the deal became known. The officials refused absolutely to discuss the matter, and Mr. Levy would confirm only the sale by him of the lots to the City Real Estate Company which is on record. It was said that the reticence of the Manhattan officials was due to the fact that other purchases were in prospect, and that values would be affected by making public their plans.

NULTY FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree for Killing His Sweetheart.

The trial of Francis J. Nulty, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, was concluded yesterday, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered. Nulty was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on Saturday.

During the trial the courtroom has been filled with members of the girl's family, the parents and friends of the defendant, and many young girls who knew both the dead girl and the prisoner.

Nulty, who is nineteen years old and the son of the Superintendent of the Washington Heights Branch Post Office, shot and killed Miss Remley on Christmas Day, at her home, 2,371 Eighth Avenue. He then shot himself in the forehead. The defense has been insanity.

The jury was out for two hours and twenty minutes.

Nulty heard the verdict without emotion. He smiled when led from the courtroom.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS P. WALSH.

It Was Held Yesterday Morning and Many Politicians Attended.

The funeral of Thomas Power Walsh, better known as "Fatty" Walsh, was held yesterday morning from the house at 48 Madison Street, in which the dead man had lived. Early in the morning the friends of Mr. Walsh and his family and politicians of high and low degree began to assemble in Madison, Oliver, and James Streets, and by 10:30 o'clock, when the body was removed to St. James's Roman Catholic Church, a block away, it was estimated that fully 5,000 persons had visited the house and viewed the body.

About the room in which the body lay were numerous floral emblems, the most pretentious of which was an immense wreath of roses and carnations, surmounted by the Tammany star in roses, with the inscription "Timothy D. Sullivan Association" worked in immortelles. Another design, and one which more adequately expressed the esteem in which Mr. Walsh was held in the neighborhood, was a floral pillar sent by the children of the section, to whom Mr. Walsh was greatly attached. Many of the children who sent this tribute were among those to whom Mr. Walsh was in the habit of distributing pennies daily.

Early in the morning Blanche Walsh, the actress and only child of the dead man, arrived at her old home in company with Melbourne McDowell, her manager. She had come all the way from Montana to attend the funeral, and, though she was deeply grieved and very tired after her long journey, she bore up well until near the close of the services in the church, when she was almost overcome.

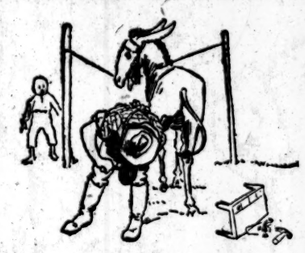
Father J. J. Kean, rector of St. James's Church, was the celebrant of the solemn mass of requiem. He was assisted by Fathers P. J. Spellman, M. J. Gleason, and Rafter. Father Kean delivered the eulogy, in which he referred to the dead man as one who was an example of generosity to the poor and a friend to all men.

The pall bearers were Councilman Thomas F. Foley, ex-Alderman Nicholas Brown, Patrick Divver, ex-Alderman W. P. Kirk, Fire Captain Daniel Callahan, Dennis Shea, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Alderman Jeremiah Cronin, Henry Campbell, and Michael Organ.

The burial was at Calvary Cemetery.

Greenwich Village Landmark Gone.

The heavy blow of Wednesday night did no damage to the telegraph companies and the telephone company in the vicinity of this city. The storm blew down an old landmark in Greenwich Village. This was a great tree that stood on the north side of Christopher Street, just opposite the end of Gay Street. The wind broke it off at the sidewalk, and it fell straight across the highway, blocking the Christopher Street horse-car line, so that no cars could pass through. It also blocked Gay Street. It was chopped away in the morning and the street cleared for traffic. Another big tree, a mate of the fallen one, remains.



There's a little lot of men's blue cheviot sack suits that didn't move fast enough; so we cut off some of the weight of price, and let 'em slide at $16.

All sizes.

Some of our good advisers say we're foolish to offer Boys' long-trouser suits at $8—the public will take them for trash.

Our public know that we do not deal in trash.

These $8 suits were $14 to $20 last Spring; they're for large boys of 15 and 16, whose chests measure 32, 33 and 34.

Vacation suits.

We close to-morrow at 12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

A PARTNERSHIP TURNED INTO A CORPORATION.—Oswald N. Burke made a contract in November, 1896, with a copartnership doing business under the name of the Lincoln-Valentine Company, which was subsequently incorporated under that name, to enter its employ, at a guaranteed salary, for one year. The partners were A. Lincoln Clark, Robert Valentine Matthews, and Robert Van Iderstine, and the business carried on was a mercantile reporting and collection agency. The incorporation took place on the 27th of February following. Burke's services consisted in outlining and perfecting a system for conducting the agency, preparing and editing the printed matter required in the organization and prosecution of the business, and the furtherance of the general scheme of books and files. Prior to the incorporation Van Iderstine withdrew, and Burke was made a nominal stockholder, in order that he might be used as an incorporator. Burke remained until October, 1897, when he was discharged, it being claimed that the contract was not binding on the company. One month after the incorporation Burke's salary was reduced to $25 a week. A judgment in his favor in the Eleventh District Court, in his suit against the corporation for damages for breach of the contract, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, says the record shows the identity of the partnership and corporation, and that Clark was each and both. Justice Leventritt cites these words from an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division in a similar case: "If a contrary rule were adopted, these corporations would be mere traps for the purpose of deceiving the unwary, and be the means of Clark was chartered conferred by the State as instruments of fraud." Justice MacLean dissented, holding that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the judgment, and that the complaint, verification, and testimony of the plaintiff should be submitted to the Grand Jury of the county.

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A VOID BEQUEST.—Catherine Sturgis, who died in 1877 in this city, where she resided, after bequeathing a fund to a designated person for life, gave it, after the death of the beneficiary, to the Selectmen or other municipal authorities of the East Parish of the town of Barnstable, Mass., in trust, to apply the income, in their discretion, for the relief of respectable, native-born persons in reduced circumstances in the parish who were not wholly dependent upon the town or parish for their support. In proceedings brought before ex-Surrogate Arnold to test the validity of this provision, it appeared that there are no such officers as the Selectmen of the parish, and none known as or having the functions of municipal authorities. The parish named forms, with a number of other villages, the town of Barnstable. The town has Selectmen, who are the Assessors and Overseers of the Poor. Surrogate Varnum, to whom the matter was submitted for decision, holds that, as neither the town of Barnstable nor its Selectmen would have been capable, under the laws of Massachusetts, of taking the gift, it had been given expressly to them, and, as the laws of New York require, in addition to the circumstance that the objects or purposes of the bequest are of such a character that it could or might be effectuated in the place where it was intended by the testator to be administered, and there was no such body in the present instance, the bequest was void. The property attempted to be disposed of by this provision of the will therefore passes, the Court holds, to those to whom the testatrix has given her residuary estate.

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REFERENCES IN CORPORATE ASSIGNMENT.—The Williams Ink Works two years ago made an assignment to Charles F. Halsted for the benefit of its creditors, directing that, after paying the expenses of the assignment and the wages due to employes, Charles M. Creswell should be paid a debt of $721, due to him, and Jennie E. Badger to be paid a debt of $206; the residue to go toward payment of the assignors' other debts, pro rata. The referee reported last March that the whole of the net assets, amounting to $598.18, should be turned over to the preferred creditors. The Special Term, having affirmed that direction, the unpreferred creditors appealed, claiming that the preference was only valid to the extent of one-third of the net assets. The corporation, though organized under the laws of Virginia, had its principal office in this city, where it transacted its business, and where all its property was situated. The First Appellate Division, modifying the order below, held, by Justice Rumsey, that the ink company, being a foreign corporation, Section 48 of the stock corporation law, forbidding preferences, did not apply to it, but the assigned property, being situated here, and the assignment being made and recorded here, to be valid, it must comply with the regulations laid down in our general Assignment act, including the requirement that "any preference shall not be valid except to the amount of one-third in value of the assigned estate, after deducting such wages or salaries, and the costs and expenses of executing such trust." The Court held that the order should therefore have provided that one-third of the assets be paid to the preferred creditors, and the remainder be divided among the unpreferred creditors.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of next Sunday, July 2d, will contain a full page portrait of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, a pioneer of the Hudson River Steamboat service; scenes of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, in the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin; two pages of capital views of Coney Island; a number of illustrations of the famous Heine Fountain soon to be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx; portrait of the sculptor Prof. Ernst Herter; page of snap-shots taken at the recent regatta of the New York Yacht Club, including photographs of the yachts Amorita, Elsiemarie, Ariel, Albicore, Vigilant, Steam Yacht Clermont, Drexel Steam Yacht Sultana, and the judges' boat, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair; views of some of the most famous mansions in the Colonial days; several series of snap-shots illustrating the street nuisances New York has to endure; view of the house of the Onwentsia Golf Club; a portrait of the club's President, Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor; a short story entitled "The Last Fight"; portraits of Jane Hading and Madame Rejane, and many other attractive features.

Of the latest patterns and the most attractive shades.

Negligee Shirts,

$1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.

Generously made—in stripes & plaids of delicate pinks and blues—and in solid colors.

Foulard Silk Neckwear, 25c. & 50c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 P. M. 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. Frank Daniels AND COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY, IN THE IDOL'S EYE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK, FRANK DANIELS, THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. To-mrrw. THE MAN in the MOON! The Grand Ballets! 500 People! Including Sam Bernard. Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight! The Aerial Magnolia Grove! B'way, The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M. 44 & 45 Sts. Crystal roof protection in event of rain! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S GARDEN 50c. AERIAL PALM Superb Array of Vaudeville Celebrities. 60 Artists. RAIN OR SHINE. Johnson & Dean's Elite Colored Carnival.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip. W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

THEATRICALS. 3 SHOWS DAILY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée Tuesday and Saturday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE. 110TH STREET AND WESTERN BOULEVARD. HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

CASINO! Lederer's Roof Festivals! TO-NIGHT! ADMISSION 50c. (In theatre if rain!) July 10—In theatre, 3-act vaudeville, "Wild Oats!"

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA | VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN. Greatest Place & Greatest Show in New York.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS. ROSE MELVILLE. CHARLES DICKSON & KATHRYN OSTERMAN

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL GAME, YALE vs. Harvard, Polo Grounds, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock. Reserved seats for sale at all hotel and theatre ticket offices.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
TO-MORROW!
Saturday, July 1st, (Good Day and Good Track.)
"THE TWO BEST 3-YEAR-OLD FILLIES THIS COUNTRY HAS SEEN IN YEARS."
ADMIRATION AND MAY HEMPSTEAD WILL MEET
IN A SWEEPSTAKES AT ONE MILE.
FOR $15,000
See Saturday's papers for all routes direct to track

MRS. RAMSEY TRIES SUICIDE.

Makes Effort to Stab Herself After the Coroner's Inquest.

Mrs. Harvey J. Ramsey, who because her husband snored cut his throat with a razor, in the Garden Hotel, was yesterday found guilty of the crime by a Coroner's jury and declared to be temporarily insane. After the inquest was finished Mrs. Ramsey tried to commit suicide by stabbing herself with a hatpin. She was caught in time, however, by Policeman O'Rourke of the Coroner's office.

When the verdict, which was reached after several physicians had testified to Mrs. Ramsey's condition, was announced the prisoner seemingly paid no attention to it. Coroner Bausch then remanded her to the Tombs, where she will remain, pending an application for her discharge on the plea of insanity.

Mrs. Ramsey was taken into Coroner Fitzpatrick's office prior to being led to the Tombs. Without the slightest warning she grabbed a large pin holding her straw hat and tried to thrust it into her neck. O'Rourke caught her hand and took the pin from her. Mrs. Ramsey was placed in a cell on the ground floor of the women's division in the Tombs, and will be carefully watched.

BROOKLYN MILK QUESTIONED.

President Murphy of the Health Board to Investigate.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Board of Health, in the belief that the milk supply of the Borough of Brooklyn is not what it should be, caused the following letter to be made public yesterday:

June 29, 1899.

To the Sanitary Superintendent, Department of Health.

Dear Sir:

Recent returns show that the large number of deaths of children under the age of five years in the Borough of Brooklyn, (sixty-eight in Brooklyn, as compared with thirty-three in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx,) is caused by other than climatic reasons. A careful examination of the records of these boroughs shows that unless there were other than climatic reasons no such excessive death rate should exist.

I am led to think that from information given me that the milk sold in the Borough of Brooklyn is not what it should be. I therefore request you to detail every available man to investigate the milk supply of that borough. If there are not inspectors enough in the borough assigned to that duty, you will report to me, when I will make a sufficient detail to give you all the assistance necessary.

This is the most important duty your Inspectors can be called upon to perform, because upon the purity of milk depend the lives of not only infants, but old and feeble people, and I therefore request that the utmost attention be given to the character of the inspection and the purity of the milk, and that it be done without delay. Respectively yours, M. C. Murphy, President.

Magistrate Kudlich Scores Women.

Magistrate Herman P. Kudlich, in the Morrisania Court, made some remarks yesterday which caused the majority of the women in the courtroom to blush and a few to leave. Miss Mamie Blood, a young woman of 12 Brown Place, appeared against John Fullerton, twenty-eight years old, whom she accused of insulting her. While one of the witnesses was testifying yesterday Magistrate Kudlich said in a loud tone:

"See how quiet everything is now. See how the women lean forward. Whenever there is anything filthy and pestilent in a courtroom the women are all ears. How shameful! It disgusts me! If it were a burglary or a robbery you could not hear yourself think above the clatter of their tongues."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notice: Store will close Saturday at 12 o'clock. Shop during the forenoon.

Fifteen Thousand Women's Shirt Waists At Half and Less than Half Price

We tell you the details concisely and persuasively. If your supply of Waists is meagre you'll never have a better chance to increase it.
Wish we could make the "brand" public. Can't do it with honor.
Trade agreements are sacred—we never violate them.
The garments are the products of a manufacturer who has won a great and deserved reputation. They are pre-eminent for quality of materials, for perfection of styles and for beauty and carefulness of workmanship.
There are nearly thirteen hundred dozen in the lot we secured. They represent the entire unsold balance left in the stock rooms of the maker. We bought them at half and less than half their real value. They are offered to you on the same basis. The magnitude and timeliness of the bargains will be appreciated by thousands.

80c. Waists at 39c.

They are made of striped percale—firm, strong quality and pretty colorings.

$1.00 and $1.25 Waists at 59c.

They are made of white pique and striped madras and duck—faultless at every point.

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 79c.

They are made of white pique; plain, striped and figured dimity; striped and corded madras; striped duck and satin-striped lawn.

$1.75 and $2.50 Waists at 98c.

They are made of plain chambries; corded madras; striped lawns; white marseilles; fancy-striped pique and embroidered polka-dotted pique.
There is an abundance of White Waists in the collection—also the new colors that have found favor with smart, bright women.
All the dainty summery tints and combinations that are natty and attractive.

Remember the Locations

The 39c. Waists will be for sale on second floor of main building only—6th ave. side. The 59c., 79c., 98c. ones will be displayed on many tables throughout the first and second floors.

Clothing.—IN ANNEX.

Clothing for men and boys. We hope these lines will fall beneath the eyes of many people who need Clothing. May they read every word. If a personal visit to the store doesn't follow, the advertising will have failed in its mission. However, we know the appended paragraphs will exert the influence we expect of them.

Men's Sack Suits, made of genuine "Peacedale" serge, single and double breasted vests, skeleton-back coats, forepart lined with guaranteed satin, broad French facing, honestly tailored and handsomely finished,. . . $7.98

Men's Sack Suits, made of extra fine blue serge, half lined with good silk or mohair serge, all the tone and excellence of custom work, ... $14.99

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft-finished Clay weave diagonal, lined with splendid mohair serge, ... $7.88

Men's Serge Coats, warranted all wool and the color is fast, very light, made without lining, . $2.69

Youth's Double-breasted Suits, made of guaranteed blue serge, good Italian cloth lining, broad silk facings, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $8.50; our price $6.24

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of indigo blue serge, vest and extra collar of white duck, bound with fancy braid, vest embroidered with silk, lanyard and black silk Windsor tie; sizes 4 to 8 years, at $7.49

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of exquisite quality cream white mohair serge, collar trimmed with twelve rows silk soutache braid, sleeves and shield embroidered with nautical designs in silk, sailor knotted lanyard with ivory whistle attached, white silk Windsor tie; ages 3 to 9 years, at . $5.94

Boys' two-piece Suits, made of fine serge, broad silk facing, very serviceable and dressy; worth $5.00, our price $3.74

Boys' two-piece Suits, made of fine Cassimeres, nobby checks; ages 7 to 16 years; worth $4.50, our price $2.98

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of silk-finished linen crash in red, blue, brown, tan and gray, white pique or duck sailor collar, trimmed with inserting, contrasting colors of same material or soutache braid, lanyard and whistle; sizes 3 to 9 years; worth $3.50, our price $1.88

Boys' Washable Suits, made of Crashes and Galatea stripes, sailor styles, tastefully trimmed; worth $1.25, our price 73c

Straw Hats—ANNEX.

Our prices started surprisingly low. The Hats are thoroughly good and stylish. The variety is still large. We won't wait until after the Fourth of July to reduce them. Here's the proof.

Men's fine split braid Straw Hats, reduced from $1.88 to . . $1.49

Men's rough-and-ready Straw Hats, reduced from $2.24 to . $1.88

Men's soft roll Milan Straw Hats, reduced from $2.49 to . $1.88

Men's rough-and-ready Jumbo braid Straw Hats, reduced from $2.49 to $1.99

Men's fine sennet braid Straw Hats, reduced from $2.99 to . $2.24

Children's Straw Hats, reduced from 99c. to 74c

Children's Straw Hats, reduced from $1.24 to 99c

NO AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARK.

Board Decrees that the Vehicles Cannot Enter Central Park.

President Clausen said yesterday that he had received an application from a man who desired to run an automobile in Central Park. It was said by the President that the request had been refused, as it was not thought proper to use the Park for such a vehicle, which might frighten horses and otherwise be a disfigurement or annoyance.

Mr. Clausen would not divulge the name of the man who had made the application, but he is said to be a member of the Automobile Club, recently formed.

REFORMATORY FOR NEGROES.

Collis P. Huntington to Establish One in Hanover County, Va.

Collis P. Huntington, who has always been interested in negro education in the South, has purchased 1,350 acres of land on which he will establish a reformatory for colored children. With the exception of a similar institution at Birmingham, Ala., there is no other such reformatory in the South, and young criminals have been habitually kept with the adults, thus being precluded from chance of improvement.

The site of the new establishment will be in Hanover County, Va., on the Pamunkey River. Adjoining the land is a plot of 400 acres owned by the Reformatory Association, whose President, J. H. Smith, was instrumental in drawing Mr. Huntington's interest into the plan. Dr. H